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THE CONTINENTAL HALL, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

"We go forth in the rain to our duty but our ancestors did more during the Revolution."

These were the words spoken by Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, president general of the Daughters of the American Revolution, on the afternoon of October eleventh, as she and a number of other members of the patriotic organization walked out in the blinding storm and broke the ground for the Memorial Continental Hall which the women of Revolutionary ancestry are to erect in Washington, at the corner of Seventeenth and D streets northwest.

The turning of the sod for the great building the patriotic women are to dedicate to the memory of the men and women who struggled against the tyranny of Great Britain was in celebration of the twelfth anniversary of the founding of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, an organization which now has 40,000 members, who are laboring to interest the men and women of to-day in the history of the war for independence and to emulate the patriotism of their ancestors. A tent had been erected on the grounds, and several hundred loyal Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution gathered there in spite of the rain and took part in the program. The United States engineers' band opened the exercises by playing "Hail, Columbia." Mrs. Fairbanks then led the audience in repeating the Lord's Prayer, after which she delivered an address showing the lofty purposes of the society of which she is the honored and beloved president. She spoke as follows:

"Ladies and Gentlemen, Daughters of the American Revolution: To-day we are assembled at a point in our history which is of exceeding interest to the Daughters of the American Revolution.

"Twelve years ago to-day, exactly at this hour, were lain the great lines upon which our society is based; by a happy coincidence, we are here to commemorate their action. There are perhaps present but few of those who organized on that date, but to-day we stand as representatives of a great and patriotic society, the result of their work, which now has upon its lists over 40,000 members.

"This is a society not devoted to any ulterior or selfish purpose. We are here because we represent those virtues for which our forefathers struggled, achieved and oftentimes lost life and fortune in building up. We are not here in any pride of family or blood. We are here to aid in preserving the eternal principles of liberty, and it behooves us not to think of the society alone, it behooves us to think greatly of the splendid work achieved by our revered ancestors, the men and women of the Revolution, and to do our humble best to emulate that work and aid in preserving intact the splendid heritage of free homes, a free country where prevail the principles of justice and liberty.

"We have reached a great point in the history of our organization, for to-day we will break the ground—we will turn over the first spadeful of earth upon which, in the near future, shall be builded the massive foundations of our beautiful Memorial Continental Hall, which shall be resplendent in the beauty of lettering of gold, artistic carving, stately columns as tributes to the love and patriotism of the great army of the Revolution, the men of the line, and that grandest of reserve corps, the women of the Revolution, who held the fortress of the home, who raised the flax, who spun the wool, and wove the cloth and cut and made the garments of the heroes, who fought so bravely and so well the battles of liberty and progress.

"So now, we, the Daughters of their lineage, proud to be called the Daughters of their immortal struggle for independence, and for the possession of those sacred, inalienable rights of humanity 'life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness,' we gladly come to this historic spot, to first break ground for the erection of our Temple of Liberty.

"As the Greeks thought it their bounden duty to build for the victors of Salamis and Thermopylae testimonials of remembrance of their thrilling deeds of valor, let us take joy in the thought that in the building of this modern Parthenon, we render tribute to battles fought not for dominion, but fought in the holy cause of freedom.

"In this sacred duty, it was hoped that all the surviving founders of our glorious society, might have participated but circumstances have deprived us of the presence of two of these women, who inspired with holy zeal for freedom—builded more grandly than their fondest dreams had ever pictured. But we are sorry to say that Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth deeply regrets her inability to be present, and I also grieve

to announce the serious illness of Miss Mary Desha, who responded so nobly and zealously to the letter which called upon her to summon her co-workers to organize. Miss Desha with all the fervor of her warm, generous nature, her splendid talents, has devoted herself earnestly to the work and interests of the society. One week since, in the midst of her labors upon the ways and means committee for Memorial Continental Hall, she was stricken down by a well-nigh fatal illness. To-day, in sadness that she may not join with us in this interesting ceremony, she sends her best wishes from her sick room.

"Another one of our founders, who bore the illustrious name dear to all Americans, that of Washington, has been summoned to her rest, ere these strong steps toward building Memorial Continental Hall had been taken. But we have the inspiring presence of her whom we all delight to see, upon whose judgment and counsel we may safely rely, she whose gifted pen, so powerfully told the thrilling story of what one woman did for patriotism and love of country, that it served as the bugle call to marshall the mighty hosts of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

"I have the honor and pleasure of introducing Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood."

The president general, accompanied by Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, then stepped into the lot in front of the tent, and Mrs. Lockwood spaded a jar full of earth from the spot on which the new building is to stand. She used a copper spade, presented by the Montana Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The blade is of copper from Montana mines, and the handle is of wood cut from the path, the Virginians, Lewis and Clark trod when they first explored what is now the state of Montana. The handle is adorned with Montana gold and silver and set with sapphires. It was decorated with ribbons given by the Mary Washington Colonial Chapter, of New York City. All sections of this vast land were thus recognized in this symbolic spade.

The pot of earth was carried into the tent, and Mrs. Lockwood planted thirteen osage orange seeds in it, in commemoration of the thirteen original colonies, explaining that as the osage plants grow sprouts will be removed and given to various state and local branches of the organization. Mrs. Lockwood spoke briefly of the plans for the new building, and assured the members of the order that the site had been selected with a view to making the grounds a portion of the great area which

is to be included in the plans for the development of Greater Washington.

Mrs. Walter Harvey Weed, of Montana, read a poem written by Ella Wheeler Wilcox in honor of the beginning of the new building. Mrs. Wilcox is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Brief addresses were delivered by Mrs. Edward Robey, of Chicago; Mrs. John W. Foster, Capt. B. H. McCalla, Mrs. George M. Sternberg, Mrs. Miranda B. Tulloch, Mrs. Donald McLean, Mrs. Sara Kinney and many other Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution. The entire audience sang "America," with the accompaniment of the United States engineer band, and the benediction was pronounced by the Rev. Teunis S. Hamlin, pastor of the Church of the Covenant.

Among those present were Mrs. James R. Mellon, vice-president general, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Alice Pickett Akers, former secretary general, Washington; Mrs. Little, New York; Mrs. Kinney, state regent, Connecticut; Mrs. Herbert, New Jersey; Miss Temple, Tennessee; Mrs. Edward Roby, member Continental Hall committee; Mrs. Donald McLean, New York; Mrs. J. H. Crosman, vice-president, New York; Mrs. J. D. Carmody; Mrs. W. H. Weed, vice-president, Montana; Mrs. John C. Hazen, New York; Mrs. Lockwood, Miss Lockwood, Gen. and Mrs. J. H. Wilson, Dr. and Mrs. Teunis S. Hamlin, Mrs. John W. Foster, former president general; Mrs. Fulton, Colonel Bingham, Captain and Mrs. McCalla, and Miss Mary Howard Broyd, Massachusetts.

The Minute Men of the District of Columbia acted as escort to the Daughters under their officers.—Col. M. A. Winter, Lieut. Col. E. A. Campbell, Major Wright, Captains John Doyle Carmody, Fletcher, Lewis, Wheeler, Wood, Buckey, and Sweeney, Lieutenant Morris, Sergeant Feinald. Col. Winter spoke briefly in their behalf.

The committee in charge was as follows: Mrs. Charles N. Fairbanks, chairman; Mrs. Walter Harvey Weed, secretary; Miss Mary Desha, Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, Mrs. Kate Kearney Henry, Mrs. Miranda B. Tulloch, Miss Susan R. Hetzel, Mrs. Gertrude B. Darwin, Mrs.

Samuel R. Weed, Mrs. R. M. G. Pealer, Mrs. George M. Sternberg, Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee, Mrs. Charles Terry, Mrs. Althea R. Bedle, Mrs. William Lindsay, Mrs. Sara T. Kinney, Mrs. Julius J. Estey, Mrs. Harriet Simpson, Miss E. Ellen Batcheller, and Mrs. W. A. Richards.

Thus was taken another step toward the completion of the grand memorial for which the Daughters of the American Revolution have steadily worked since the early days of their organization.

October seventh, 1891, the subject was brought to the attention of the board of management and visiting regents by Mrs. William D. Cabell, vice-president general presiding. On December fourteenth, through a resolution of Mrs. Marshall McDonald, a permanent fund was formed from life memberships and charter fees to be applied toward the erection of a memorial hall. Mrs. Walworth one of the founders asked that a committee be appointed to consider ways and means to such an end. Mrs. Harrison, president general, showed her deep interest in the project by plans and suggestions.

At the first continental congress Mrs. William D. Cabell presented her ideas of what the house beautiful should be. After speaking of the other work of our society she said:

"But the demand of our age is for something more tangible than any sentiment however ennobling—something more practical even than the work of conservation alluded to—and the society, which for this moment I have the honor to represent, is prepared to meet the call, to do the lesser thing, yet not to leave the other undone. This lesser thing, this outward and visible sign of what we believe to be an inward and spiritual grace, is the building of a house—a house beautiful—to be the property in fee simple of these American women calling themselves by inherited right Daughters of the American Revolution. It should be located in or near the beautiful capital city named for Washington, the immortal. It should be the finest building ever owned by women. The fairest marbles from Vermont and Tennessee, the most enduring granite from Massachusetts and the Virginias should combine for strength and beauty in its construction. Purely American should this structure be; every fluted column, every gorgeous capital should own its loveliness to the hand of an American artist. A great hall for lectures, addresses and general conventions of the society is greatly needed. It could be utilized for music and oratory on many occasions—frequently enough

to produce a certain income for its support. Officers and committee rooms are required for the business of the society, now more than *a thousand* in number, and soon to number many thousands. Safes are essential for the preservation of documents and relics. There should be a library unsurpassed in all branches pertaining to the records of the society and containing the largest, most complete and most reliable collection of works upon American history and archaeology that money can purchase."

Thus in a measure was outlined the scope and purposes of the Continental Hall. That it might be a place to develop the field of art, literature and historical research was also a dream of the general has lent her unswerving aid to the project. It was reserved for Mrs. Fairbanks to bring all plans to a glorious fruition.

The last continental congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution entrusted to Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, their president general, and to a committee of her forming, the responsible power of choosing a site and beginning the work of the continental hall. The duty has been performed to the admiration of all. The site has been purchased. A goodly sum has been left in the treasury, which though inadequate for the building is a grand beginning. The eleventh of October, 1902, was therefore a memorable day in the history of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Standing under a wind-swept tent, with the rain falling fast, surrounded by the national board and by distinguished Daughters from many states, Mrs. Fairbanks invoked the blessing of the God of nations and then consecrated the place upon which they stood to high and patriotic purposes. Forty thousand Daughters of the American Revolution rejoiced with her that the dream had become a reality.

Many telegrams and letters of congratulation were sent to Mrs. Fairbanks, chairman of the Continental Hall Committee and president general of the society. The following contributions were given to the fund:

\$100 00 "In loving memory of Mrs. Mary Hall Jordan, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, first honorary state regent of Pennsylvania, and founder of the Harrisburg Chapter," from her sister, Mrs. Julia K. Hogg, Pennsylvania.

- 5 00 Mrs. John L. Sellers, Marysville, Ohio.
 5 00 A Son of the American Revolution, Connecticut; given through Mrs. Samuel R. Weed.
 25 00 Mrs. Henry Willard, Washington, D. C.
 25 00 Mr. Henry Willard, Washington, D. C.
 500 00 Mrs. James R. Mellon, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.
 150 00 Mrs. Lucy T. Fleming, Independence Hall Chapter, Philadelphia.
 10 00 Lawrence County Chapter, Pennsylvania.
 10 00 Shikelimo Chapter, Lewisburg, Pennsylvania.
 10 00 Valley Forge Chapter, Norristown, Pennsylvania.
 10 00 Col. Hugh White Chapter, Lock Haven, Pennsylvania.
 50 00 Brookville Chapter, Brookville, Pennsylvania.
 30 00 Berks County Chapter, Pennsylvania.
 2 00 By purchase of roses by two members of "Minute Men."
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THE CONTINENTAL HALL.

(On Breaking Ground, October Eleventh, 1902.)

Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

Not since the first wave thundered
 From Homer's might main
 Have song and war been surrendered—
 War is the poet's strain.
 Yet my poor Muse benighted,
 Hides her pale face affrighted,
 At thought of such refrain.

She cannot sing the story
 Of man assaulting man,
 She cannot vaunt the glory
 Of one triumphant clan.
 For though her soul goes stealing
 The truth of God revealing,
War never was His plan.

And while each revolution,
 Which means "*Go forth and kill!*"
 May end in evolution
 Of men and Nations, still
 She knows the awful terror
 Of war, is human error
 And not the Maker's will.

If men were only kinder
The world would all go right.
No ignorance is blinder
Than that which seeks by might
To overcome disaster;
For love alone is Master
And love alone brings light.

So not to men who battled
Where slaughter fouled the air,
Where swords and cannons rattled
And death shrieks of despair
Blurred victory's shout uprising,
My humble Muse is bringing
Fresh wreaths of song to wear.

She sings of women sitting,
In homes made dark by fear,
Of hands that paused in knitting
To wipe away the furtive tear,
While lips were forced to smiling
And speech to hopes beguiling
And grief was masked as cheer.

Oh, courage more than human,
To live day after day
The lonely life of woman
Afar from fields of fray,
Without war's wild distraction,
To sit in forced inaction
And think, and weep and pray.

Oh, good and great fore-mothers,
Whose virtues did not fail,
Your faith became to others
Love's magic coat of mail.
Unnamed in History's pages,
Your worth shines down the ages
In tints time cannot pale.

And though we stand as "Daughters"
Of men whom duty drove
Through massacres and slayings
Where death and hatred thronged,
Yet our chief pride is knowing,
That in our veins is flowing
The motherhood of love.

A LITTLE JOURNEY TO THE BATTLEFIELD OF RAMSOUR'S MILL.

At the last conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution in North Carolina the state historian suggested that the different chapters visit the battlefields in their vicinity and write them up under the form of Little Journeys, to be afterwards gathered into a pamphlet and circulated among the chapters for the purpose of stimulating an interest in local history and especially general state history.

Having no battlefield in the vicinity of my own chapter I resolved that when I went to Lincolnton I would visit the battlefield of Ramsour's Mill. Soon after arriving, I mentioned my desire while driving near the town, when my friend pointed to a pile of brick in an adjoining cornfield, remarking, "You will not have to go far, for there it is!" I was so discouraged to find it such a very "Little Journey" that I gave it up.

But one beautiful day in September, just before leaving the interesting old town of Lincolnton, a wave of patriotism swept over me and I started out bravely for the historical landmark. I followed the road north of town for a quarter of a mile and then climbed the hill, imagining I was marching with the Whigs who climbed the same hill, a kind of San Juan, one hundred and twenty-two years ago, the twentieth of last June. Then the hillside was virgin soil, but now wheat and corn flourish there in their seasons. Near the crest, where the battle is said to have raged most fiercely, a brick wall, about five feet high on the lower side and almost disappearing on the upper, encloses a space about ten feet square. Accounts differ as to the object of this monument and by whom erected. Some say that within the enclosure lie six Whig captains, five of whom fell on that day, and the wall was erected by the state to preserve the memory of these patriots. Others that it is the burying place of one Whig captain, Wallace Alexander, and his wife, the daughter of another captain, John Dobson, and that the enclosure was placed around the graves by the family, as is still the custom when burying on private grounds. But whether the monument marks the resting place of one or several patriots, there is no doubt about the ridge being the

scene of the battle fought between Whigs and Tories, June 20, 1780.

In picturing this battlefield one naturally supposes that, so many years ago, this slope must have been covered with a forest, as the summit is still, but we read from one who knew the country well that it was interspersed with only a few trees, so that the Tories, entrenched on the top of the ridge, had full sweep in front for more than two hundred yards. The Whigs were drawn up in line at the foot of the slope, the three mounted companies being placed in front, the foot soldiers arranged two deep behind them, and "without any other organization or orders they were marched to battle," the officers having been left free "to be governed by circumstances after they should reach the enemy." Thus began the individualism of the American soldier, which some supposed had been lost until our late conflicts brought it out again so strongly.

The Tories far outnumbered the Whigs, and after the latter had been driven down the ridge, had rallied, and driven the Tories over the ridge, remaining in possession of the summit themselves, their number was so pitifully small that they did not dare to let it be known. So when the Tories sent a flag of truce to be allowed to carry off their wounded, we see Maj. Rutherford stepping forward a short distance to meet the flag officer to prevent his seeing how few they were that were trying to hold the ridge while waiting for re-inforcements. The men had no uniforms. A piece of white paper on the hat in front, or a twig of green pine on the side were the colors of Whigs and Tories respectively.

On this beautiful slope, now covered with waving grain or rustling corn, there lay after this fierce encounter a hundred and fifty-six dead or wounded men, among them five Whig captains. It is said of these captains that scarcely any orders were given by them; that they fought like common soldiers and animated their men by their example, and thus suffered so severely. The Loyalists, and we might say the Whigs, too, were not always known, as the meetings of both parties were generally held in the deep woods and were always secret; so that we are told that from time to time during the battle as the smoke would blow off, the men would be startled to see

among their opponents the face of a neighbor, a near relation, or a personal friend. And in the evening and on the next day when the relations and friends of the dead and wounded came in "a scene was witnessed that was truly afflicting to the feelings of humanity." A long trench was dug for the privates, and Whigs and Tories were laid together, and many tears were shed for both.

The oft recurring conflicts between Whigs and Tories in the Southern colonies are difficult to understand. There were doubtless no more Loyalists proportionately in these colonies than in any other, and we know the torch of liberty burned brightly here, especially in North Carolina. But one reason that is given by historians is that as there were no regular troops south of Pennsylvania there was no power to check the secret working of British emissaries among the people, who thus united the Tories, drew into their ranks many who would not have joined otherwise, and so gave them a strength they did not possess elsewhere. We know they were so strong in South Carolina and Georgia that they gained the submission of those colonies to royal authority in 1780, so that when Cornwallis marched into North Carolina he thought he had only to give his support to the Tories of this state to obtain a similar submission. It is no wonder that when he struck the harassing Whigs of the southwestern counties of North Carolina he declared he had run into a hornet's nest. Judging from his short stay, he evidently felt like beating the same hasty retreat that the man does who strikes the genuine article and afterwards carries on the fight at a safer distance. That the Tories gave him so little support and comfort under these trying circumstances is conceded by all authorities to be largely owing to the battle of Ramsour's Mill. And so, though only a small event as battles go, it well deserves its monument, and to be always kept fresh in the memory of all lovers of liberty, and especially of the many descendants of the heroes of that eventful day, most of whom are still living in such close proximity to the scene.

As I stood beside the monument that glorious September day not a sound was to be heard but the rustling of the corn as the slight breeze moved the blades to and fro. Stretched

out before me was a beautiful view, a cultivated valley with no house in sight, with gently sloping sides, and all along the top of the opposite ridge crept the village of Lincolnton, its roofs silhouetted against the sky, the quaint clock tower of its picturesque court house crowning the whole. Within the enclosure two vigorous dogwoods had sprung up, and judging from the many red berries they bore I could not help thinking with what a wealth of white blossoms they must deck the graves of our heroes with each returning spring—heroes who being dead yet speak to us in living tones of the deep patriotism which inspired their deeds of bravery.

AMELIA PHELPS BUTLER,
Historian Dorcas Bell Love Chapter.

Waynesville, N. C.

FAMOUS MEN AND WOMEN OF WASHINGTON AND OREGON.

The first traveller to lead a party of civilized men through the territory of the Rocky Mountains was Alexander Mackenzie, a native of Scotland and a partner in the Northwest Fur Company. He might well be called the "Columbus of the Wilderness."

At the conclusion of one of his longest canoe voyages, during which he halted at what he called Vancouver's cascade canal, he wrote on the face of a rock, where he and his party had spent the night, "Alexander Mackenzie, from Canada by land, July 22, 1793." It was from him that the suggestion came that the Northwest and Hudson Bay Company should combine and divide between them the interior and northern part of North America beyond the frontiers of the United States and Canada.

Capt. Meriweather Lewis afterwards destined to distinguish himself as one of the leaders of the great expedition of Lewis and Clark, now comes to the front. He urgently requested of President Jefferson the command of the expedition to trace the Missouri to its source, to cross the Rocky Mountains and to

follow the best water communication to the Pacific Ocean. He asked that William Clark be associated with him. May 14, 1804, the party set out, and not until February, 1807, did they return to Washington. The services of the party were rewarded by considerable land grants. But the life of the principal explorer, so bright and promising, was soon to be ended. Even before he had prepared the journal and reports of his explorations, he fell by his own hand, while suffering from an acute attack of melancholy.

In 1831 Capt. Bonneville, of the United States army, applied for leave of absence to explore the country of the Rocky Mountain and beyond. His expedition resulted in little of geographical value, but he was fortunate in having Washington Irving for his historian, who has thrown about the incidents of Bonneville's journeyings the charm he alone can give.

Capt. Wyeth, of Massachusetts, about that time conceived the idea of establishing salmon fisheries on the Columbia in connection with the inland trade with the Indians. But his attempt proved an utter failure owing to the competition of the Hudson Bay Company.

The time was coming which would decide whether the Pacific Northwest should belong to England or the United States. It was no easy matter to say by what means the people of the East should be roused from their apathy, to be made aware of the English plans of usurpation.

But the need of the hour produced the man, who saw and promptly grappled with the emergency. That man was Dr. Marcus Whitman, a farseeing, tireless, enthusiastic Christian, destined, his good work ended, to fall in after years at his post of duty. Dr. Marcus Whitman was born September 4, 1802, at Rushville, New York. In the winter of 1834-35, he became interested in Oregon through the Rev. Sam. Parker. He married Miss Narcissa Prentiss, a daughter of Judge Prentiss, of New York, that winter.

Having procured the Rev. H. H. Spalding and wife as laborers, in 1836 they started for Oregon. Mrs. Whitman and Mrs. Spalding made this journey mainly on foot, the first white women to cross the continent. They reached Walla Walla September 3 and decided to settle there. Mr. and Mrs.

Spalding going about two hundred miles north and starting their mission on the present site of Lewiston, Idaho.

In the winter of 1842-43 Dr. Whitman made his famous journey across the Rocky Mountains to the Eastern states with the Hon. A. L. Lovejoy. The story of this wonderful ride is well known. It was in October, 1842, that Dr. Whitman while the guest at an English trading post heard the boast, "America is too late, we have the country." But perhaps it was not too late, the treaty might yet be delayed. The government must be told of the value of the country, and of the loss if it should fall into the hands of a rival nation. Dr. Whitman resolved to ride to St. Louis, Dr. Amos Lovejoy consented to go with him. After giving out facts that would not fail to convince congress and the administration, Dr. Whitman's work of arousing the American people began.

The missionary board met him coldly, but he knew too well the importance of his object and was not discouraged. He began gathering his army at Westport, Missouri, two hundred wagons of pioneers and their families,—the best that a nation can give to the founding of a new state. Not a man deserted him, on marched his army of possession. Into the promised land they entered, and the Northwest states of Washington, Oregon and Idaho were saved to the American Union.

After this his work went on at the mission until November 29, 1847, when the massacre occurred, and he fell a victim to the cruelty and treachery of the very Indians he had lived among and befriended.

Dr. John McLaughlin has been well called the governor of Oregon. As chief factor of the Hudson Bay Company west of the Rocky Mountains, he was an autocrat. He was a great man, with great ideas and views and was great hearted. In 1824 he was entrusted with the entire control of the whole Columbia valley and Northern coast. He was absolutely just in his dealings with the Indians. He had a commanding presence and a personal magnetism hard to resist. As a trader and factor, his operations were very successful. He took and held the country. He encouraged settlement and agriculture, and assisted the missions. But later he was called to account by the Hudson Bay Company for his generosity, and accused

of favoring the Americans. With his influence and his fortune gone, the ingratitude of thousands he had befriended, and well nigh saved from starvation, saddened and embittered his declining years. He died in Oregon City in 1857. To the credit of the state, the wrong has been righted, and a monument has been erected to his memory.

First in honor as in office comes Isaac Ingalls Stevens, first territorial governor of Washington. He was a man of pure and upright life, of energy and perseverance. He was a faithful, far-seeing, acceptable executive. He was born at Andover, Massachusetts, May 18, 1818, graduated from West Point in 1839 and served with distinction in Mexico on Gen. Scott's staff. In 1853 he resigned his commission in the army to accept the first governorship of Washington Territory.

On the breaking out of the Civil War, he offered his services to the government, and was appointed colonel of the Seventy-ninth New York volunteers, the Highlanders. He was promoted in 1862 to major general of volunteers.

In September of that same year he was killed while leading a charge of his regiment. He died as he had ever been found in life, at his post of duty, falling beneath the flag that he loved. When his body was recovered from the piled-up slain, it was found that the rigid hands still clasped the colors which he had taken from the dying grasp of the color sergeant of his old regiment.

James P. Anderson was appointed marshall in 1853 and taker of the first census in Washington Territory. He settled in Olympia, where he practiced law.

Col. Wm. H. Wallace moved to Washington in 1853, served for several sessions in the territorial legislature and was appointed by President Lincoln in 1861 governor of Washington Territory. He was afterwards governor of Idaho. He died in Steilacoom in 1879.

First among the noted women of Washington and Oregon must be placed Narcissa Prentiss Whitman, daughter of Judge Prentiss, of Prattsburg, New York, born March 14, 1808. She married Dr. Whitman in February, 1836, and was ready to go with her husband on a wedding journey 3,500 miles to the Pacific. No woman had ever gone through those Rocky

Mountain wildernesses, no wheel had ever passed through its deep canyons. Mrs. Spalding, just recovering from a severe illness, decided to go with her. When Wyeth was returning defeated to the states, he met a vision on the mountains, a beautiful woman with golden hair, Narcissa Whitman. With her rode Eliza Spalding, a slender, dark eyed woman, who, back in the states had knelt at a lonely wayside inn to consecrate her heart to Oregon. Two brides were on that wonderful journey, and with them was Marcus Whitman, a young physician, strong and resolute, and Henry Spalding, a youth, long, lank and prematurely wrinkled, but fired with apostolic ardor.

At Fort Vancouver the traders' children crowded around Mrs. Spalding. She could draw, paint, spin, weave and knit, and they watched her with curious eagerness. But to Mrs. Whitman the men bowed down as to a shrine. Her golden hair was like an aureole of light, and when she sang—forty years after the tears leaped to the eyes of the old fur traders at the memory of the sweet singer of Fort Vancouver.

Dr. Whitman planted his mission among the Cayuses on the spot called Wailatpu, on the banks of Walla Walla. It was here that little Alice Clarissa was born, March 4, 1837. She was their only child. Her advent created great excitement among the Indians. The house became such a highway for every passing band that Dr. Whitman had to put up a stockade fence to keep them out. The child grew strong and active, she was as fair as her mother, and her hair hung in flossy golden ringlets. She sat like a fairy queen in her little-chair among the dusky Indian children singing the hymns, and beating time with her tiny hands. But one morning, when the child was about two years old, the mother called, "Where is Alice?" Dimly she remembered some hours before, "Mamuna, let Alice get you some water." Two little cups were seen floating on the river. An Indian servant waded in and the precious, lifeless little form was laid in the mother's arms.

Then the mother's heart gathered in all the desolate little ones within reach, and the mission was filled with traders' children and others needing care and protection, only to fall victims in the terrible massacre that followed.

Mrs. Eliza Warren, the daughter of the Rev. H. H. Spalding, is the "Eliza" whose name is mentioned in many narratives of the history of Oregon. She was born at the Indian mission station, among the Nez Perces. At nine years old she was sent to Dr. Whitman's mission. She was there at the time of the massacre, and was the only survivor who understood the Indian language. During the three weeks while the captives were held by the Indians she acted as interpreter—a difficult position for a child of ten years. She also prepared the mutilated bodies of the dead for burial, when by command of the priests they were buried. She was not released until the general ransom. She came with her parents to the Willamette Valley, and when seventeen years old, married Andrew Warren, a rancher east of the Cascade Mountains. They settled in Brownsville, Oregon.

There survives within the limits of old Oregon no person whose life possesses more universal interest than Mrs. Helen Smith, widow of a pioneer whose first operations upon this coast belong to the days of Wyeth and Kelly. Her own memory ends to the remote times of the Astor expedition of 1811, and her infancy was contemporary with the explorations of Lewis and Clark in 1805. She was the daughter of the chief of the Clatsops, and had great influence with them in defending and aiding the whites.

She married Mr. Solomon Smith. She must have been very beautiful in her youth, her face still retains its regular outlines and beautiful expressive eyes.

Mrs. Rachel Kindred.—The experience of mothers in crossing the plains is one of those historical wonders which will never be forgotten. Mrs. Kindred was born in Kentucky in 1821. She is a grandniece of Daniel Boone. She married Mr. B. C. Kindred in 1842 and when her child was a year old she made the journey across the Rocky Mountains.

On the lonely heights of the mountains, where the cattle were exhausted, and the road was only the rocky bed of the canyon, it was necessary for her to cross the divide on foot. Also at the Cascades where everything had to be transported, she was obliged to walk from one portage to the other. Her clothing had grown ragged, her shoes were gone and her stock-

ings were soon cut to pieces, but she seemed none the worse for her journey. Her home is now near Fort Stevens, Oregon. Women such as she have been the mothers of the state, and deserve no less credit than its fathers.

Mrs. James H. Hughes, one of the pioneers of the state, died recently at her home in Steilacoom. She was a native of Ireland and came to Washington Territory in 1849. They took a farm on Yelm prairie for a short time, when a squaw to whom Mrs. Hughes had been kind, came to the house with the startling message that if the white woman wished to save her life and the lives of her children she had better set out for Steilacoom instantly, as the Indians were on the warpath. Hurrying into the pasture, Mrs. Hughes caught the horse and with four children set out on the thirty-five mile ride to Steilacoom. Before the little group were out of sight of their home a red glare showed that the Indians had already set fire to the house and the grain stacks. Mr. and Mrs. Hughes then settled in Steilacoom. Five years ago Mr. Hughes died and the faithful Indian woman who had saved the lives of his wife and children more than forty years before came all the way from Yelm to attend the funeral.

Mrs. Luzena Wallace, the wife of Governor Wallace, was born in Guilford county, North Carolina. She came from Iowa, and settled in Steilacoom about 1853. Her journey was made by water via. Panama. In August, 1857, while visiting Col. Ebey's family at Kellogg's Point, Whilby's Island, she passed an Indian tent where she saw several Indians in their warpaint. "That means war," she said. She was laughed at, but that very evening Col. Ebey's house was attacked and he was killed. She named the state of Idaho when her husband had succeeded in having it set apart as a separate territory. She lived at Steilacoom for many years, and died about 1899.

Nancy Thomas, from Auburn, Indiana, in 1852, walked across the plains and over the mountains to the Pacific slope. She started with a pony, but the Indians stole it with nearly everything she had. She settled at Pralshiz, Washington.

Mrs. James Hartman and her family in 1843 were the first of white settlers to locate on the Sound. Eight of them lived for a time in a hollow stump. Their claims were about twelve

miles from Fort Nisqually. At one time when a roving band of Indians attempted to rob their camp Mrs. Hartman pulled up a tent pole and laid it about her so vigorously that the Indians left at once. Leschi was at one time their friend, but Mr. Hartman was afterwards killed by his band of Indians.

Mrs. Eilen Wallis crossed the plains for Iowa in 1852. She made the journey from Grand Ronde Valley to the Dalles on foot. She was present at the massacre at the Cascades, and escaped with her baby in her arms. She settled at Point Ludlow, Jefferson county.

Many of the pioneer women of Washington and Oregon are unknown to history, some are living among us to-day. But my record is very incomplete. I notice constantly the names of those who are passing away, full of years and good deeds.

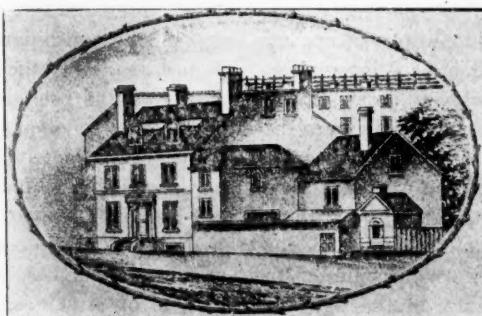
I would pay a tribute to the brave, energetic, patient endurance of the women pioneers of our own Northwest. Making the best of the worst situations, calm in the midst of dangers that might appall the strongest, and bringing to their weary journeying and log-cabin homes a devotion and a continual self-sacrifice which purified their own lives, and those around them. Many of the wives and mothers of our Washington pioneers have gone hence to meet their reward. They have left behind them, though some are buried in forgotten graves, a memory sweet with good and gracious and loving deeds.

I am indebted for information to Hawthorn's "History of Washington;" Judge Elwood Evan's "History of the Pacific Northwest, Oregon and Washington;" and "McLaughlin and Old Oregon," by Eva E. Dye.—SUSAN H. DRYER, *Tacoma, Washington.*

GEORGE CLYMER, SIGNER OF DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, PENNSYLVANIA.

George Clymer one of the nine signers of the Declaration from Pennsylvania was born in Philadelphia, March 16, 1739, and died in Morrisville, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, July 23, 1813, at the home of his son Henry, and was buried in the Friends' ground at Trenton, New Jersey.

Richard Clymer, a shipping merchant and shipbuilder of Philadelphia, came from Bristol, England, in 1705. Richard Clymer had two sons, William and Christopher. The latter a leading captain of privateers with wealth and station, was the father of George Clymer. He died when his son was seven years old and his mother at an earlier date. His mother's brother, William Coleman, cared for him as his own son, and after receiving an education, George was placed in a counting house and fitted for commercial life. At the age of twenty-



Home of George Clymer, Chestnut Street, near
Seventh, Philadelphia.

seven, March 8, 1765, George Clymer and Elizabeth Meredith were married. Record of marriage in Christ's Church, Philadelphia. He engaged in the mercantile business with the firm of Meredith and Sons, his wife's father and brothers until the year 1782. Upon the death of Mr. Coleman he inherited most of his fortune and a fine library, well selected. His tastes were literary and he spent his leisure time in reading and research. At an early age he was active in all meetings relating to the interest of the colonies against British rule. He was a prominent speaker at the meetings held in Philadelphia, October 16, 1773, and chairman of the committee which requested the tea agents to resign. Member of common council, 1767; alderman in 1774; delegate to the provincial convention, January 23, 1775 and 1776.

On the 8th of July, 1776, the day of the reading of the Dec-

laration of Independence, an election was held at the state house for members of the convention to form a constitution for the state. Among the delegates to this convention was George Clymer; member of the committee of safety for Philadelphia, October 20, 1775, to July 22, 1776. George Clymer, with Michael Hillegas, July 29, 1775, was appointed by the continental congress the treasurer. The duties of this office he filled with fidelity until the time of his election to congress. Five members from Pennsylvania were elected to congress and signed the Declaration, who were not present when the vote on the adoption was taken and among that number was George Clymer, who was elected July 20, 1776, and in September, 1776, was appointed one of a committee to visit Ticonderoga to inspect the northern army.

When the British were marching near Philadelphia in 1776, and congress retired to Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and from there to York, he was appointed with Robert Morris to remain as a vigilance committee in that city. In December, 1777, was sent as a commissioner to treat with the Indians at Fort Pitt. In 1780 was elected to congress for the third time. Robert Morris and George Clymer, with others established a bank in Philadelphia, called the Bank of North America, December 31, 1789, to relieve the distress of the people and aid congress. In 1782 Mr. Clymer and Edward Rutledge were appointed by congress to visit the Southern states to urge them to pay their assessment due the public treasury. In 1784 he was elected a member of the Pennsylvania legislature and that body appointed him one of their delegates to the convention to meet in Philadelphia to frame a federal constitution for the United States.

In 1784 he was elected a member of congress which convened under the authority of the new constitution which had been adopted. In 1790 declined a re-election to congress and this closed his legislative career. In 1791 Washington made him collector of excise for Philadelphia, and in 1796 commissioner to treat with the Cherokee and Creek Indians. He then retired from public life. He was president of Pennsylvania bank and also of the academy of fine arts, incorporated March 17, 1806.

George Clymer held the rank of colonel in the militia when

Washington reached Trenton on December 3, 1776, on the 8th crossed the Delaware river, and his headquarters were in Clymer's house—afterwards Morrisville, a site in later years suggested for the capital of the United States.—MARTHA BLADEN CLARK, *Donegal Chapter, Pa.*

PRAYER BEFORE BATTLE.

(From the German.)

Clarence Leland Miller.

Father, I cry to thee!

Wildly the cannon around me are roaring,
Brightly the musketry flashes are pouring.
Leader of battles, I cry to thee!

Father, give heed to me!

Father, give heed to me!

Guide me to victory, guide me forever;
Lord, thy commands have I overlooked never;
Lord, as thou willest, give heed to me.

God, I acknowledge thee!

God, I acknowledge thee!

Tho' from the branches the autumn leaves tumble,
Tho' from the hill-tops the hoarse thunders rumble,
Giver of grace, I acknowledge thee.

Father, be kind to me!

Father, be kind to me!

As thou requirest, my life have I shriven;
Thou canst it take, for thou hast it given;
Living or dying, be kind to me.

Father, I worship thee!

Father, I worship thee!

Strife, this is not for the good of the holy;
Slain with the sword are the liefest and lowly;
Falling or winning, I worship thee.

Father, give ear to me!

Father, give ear to me!

When come the horrors the battle is showing,
When from my body my life-blood is flowing,
Father, O Father, give ear to me!

Father, I cry to thee!

REVOLUTIONARY RECORDS.

This department is intended for hitherto unpublished or practically inaccessible records of patriots of the War of American Independence, which records may be helpful to those desiring admission to the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and to the registrars of the chapters. Such data will be gladly received by the editor of this magazine.

JOSIAH CROSSMAN.

Josiah Crossman was born in the state of Massachusetts in the year 1758, he was 18 years of age on the breaking out of the Revolution.

In searching the records of that period we find the name of Josiah Crossman as a private in the company of Capt. Israel Trow, Col. John Hathaway's Regiment, service at that time 21 days.

He next appears in a Bristol Company under Capt. Silas Cobb. Served at that time 4 months and 18 days. In Rhode Island his name also appears on muster roll for December in the same company and regiment. His last enlistment was in Rhode Island, August 1, 1780, his discharge is dated August 7, 1780, his family claim that he served till the close of the war.

At the time of his first enlistment his mother sat up all night to complete the clothes she had spun and woven for him. The greater part of his life was spent in the State of New York, and there he enlisted for service during the War of 1812, but as old age came on he followed his children to Michigan and made his home with a Mrs. Webster, from whose daughter have been procured these few details of his life. He died in 1855, at the age of 97. He is buried in the Davis cemetery, Macomb county, Michigan.

His granddaughter has a very vivid recollection of the stories he used to tell her of the "times that tried men's souls."

TIMOTHY STANLEY.

Timothy Stanley, Litchfield, Connecticut, Capt. Bezaleel Beebe's company, was taken prisoner at Fort Washington, November 16, 1776. He died on a prison ship, Dec. 26, 1776.

REAL DAUGHTERS.

MRS. CAROLINE MURRAY HYPES.

The Jefferson Chapter of St. Louis is proud to enroll among its members the name of Mrs. Caroline Murray Hypes, a "Real Daughter" of the American Revolution. Mrs. Hypes was born in Baltimore, Maryland, in 1815, and was next to the youngest in a large family. Her father, Daniel Murray, of Scotland, came to America in his youth and became an ardent worker for the cause of freedom. He assisted in furnishing the patriot army with supplies, his territory being Maryland and the western country. It is interesting to note that he furnished munitions of war to Gen. George Rogers Clarke and his men, those devoted heroes who captured Kaskaskia and Vincennes from the British, and who marched across Illinois, a state which afterward became Daniel Murray's home and where his body was buried.

Mrs. Hypes was but five years old when her father removed his family to Illinois, making Lebanon his home. She knew the hardships of life in a new and sparsely settled community. In 1834 Caroline Murray married Benjamin Hypes, and spent a long and happy married life with him. He died in 1896 in his ninety-second year.

Mr. and Mrs. Hypes were devoted members of the Methodist church at Lebanon. They labored zealously to promote its interests and the educational advantages of their community. McKendree College at Lebanon was for many years the object of their special concern. Mrs. Hypes is the mother of seven children, four of whom are now living. In 1900 she removed to St. Louis to reside with her son, Dr. Benjamin Hypes, and where a devoted daughter, Mrs. Adeline V. H. Essex, is her constant companion. Mrs. Hypes is bright and cheery, and is in the enjoyment of all her faculties. She is interested in all that goes on about her, and takes a special pleasure



Mrs. Caroline Murray Hypes.



Mrs. Julia Murray Barnes.

in the organization of the Daughters of the American Revolution and in the Jefferson Chapter.—MARY LOUISE DALTON, *Historian.*

MRS. JULIA ANN MURRAY BARNES.

Another "Real Daughter" is Mrs. Julia Ann Murray Barnes, the youngest sister of Mrs. Caroline Murray Hypes. These two sisters are the only surviving children of Daniel Murray, patriot, whose service is mentioned in the foregoing paragraph. Mrs. Barnes was born August 5, 1817, and was married in Lebanon, Illinois, to William Henry Harrison Barnes, October 23, 1836. Mr. Barnes died in 1854 and since that time she has lived faithful to his memory. Her present residence is at Santa Rosa, California, with her daughter, Mrs. E. E. Morrow.
—MARY LOUISE DALTON, *Historian.*

MRS. LUCRETIA H. (REED) REGNIER.

"History of the forefathers of Mrs. L. H. Regnier, Galesburg, Illinois. (Written by her own hand.)

My grandmother Reed's maiden name was Diantha Rodgers, and grandfather's name was David Reed.

My father's name was David Reed, Jr. He enlisted in the Revolutionary War when quite a young man and served under his father who was captain, and his uncle lieutenant.

After that he was on the sea, as mate on a ship. He became acquainted with a Miss Nancy Philips, a clergyman's daughter, and at the age of thirty years he was married in March, in the state of Maine, forty miles from the city of Bangor.

This was my father and mother. There they lived for over twenty years. My father was engaged in a large lumber business for some years, and as fortune came, he was burned out and lost all he had, as insurance was unheard of in those days. He then emigrated to Ohio in 1818, with nine children. The eldest daughter they left in Maine. She was married soon

after. They moved in wagons to Pittsburg, then they bought two house boats and packed goods and teams in them and came down the Ohio river to Marietta. Here they unloaded the teams and moved up the Muskingum river twenty miles and settled on a farm. Here three more children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Reed. I, Mrs. L. H. Regnier, being the youngest of thirteen. I was born August 29, 1824.

My mother died when I was thirteen years old. I then made my home with one of my sisters. When twenty years old I was married to J. B. Regnier, in 1845. In 1858 we moved to Monmouth, Illinois, and in 1864 moved to Galesburg, Illinois, where we still reside. We have lost two sons and two daughters. Two being buried in Ohio and two in Galesburg. We have two sons living in Galesburg.

My father was born March 7, 1767. He enlisted in the latter part of the Revolutionary War and *never obtained his pension*. I am confident I am entitled to it. I am the only living child and the youngest of thirteen."—*MRS. LUCRETIA H. REGNIER, Member of Mildred Warner Washington Chapter, Monmouth, Illinois.*

RESOLUTION PASSED BY COMMITTEE ON CONTINENTAL MEMORIAL HALL, APRIL 4, 1902.

"That the state regents be requested to urge all their chapter regents to issue a small box to each member, asking that she deposit one cent per day for Continental Memorial Hall fund. These boxes to be opened on January 17th, the anniversary of Washington's wedding day, when it is desired to find in each box three hundred and sixty-five cents. Amounts so collected to be credited to chapters, and reported at the congress in February, 1903. The chapter treasurers will forward amounts by check to state treasurer, she to the treasurer general."

WORK OF THE CHAPTERS.

Mary Floyd Tallmadge Chapter (Litchfield, Connecticut).—The chapter may add another brilliant success to its series of annual entertainments for the benefit of the free library. In its loan exhibition and colonial tea held August 28th and 29th in the Revolutionary Tallmadge house it achieved a triumph of historic and educational value which surpassed in importance the financial side of the undertaking.

A week's time would be necessary to make a thorough inspection of so much that was beautiful and rare in the way of old silver and china, laces and embroideries and jewels, books, letters and old documents, pewter, arms and household utensils of every kind. Among them were silver spoons, coffee urn and teapot belonging to Colonel Tallmadge and his wife Mary Floyd; embroidery made for Mary Floyd's wedding gown; a valuable collection of autographs loaned by Miss Benson; a silver tankard brought from England by the first Wolcott; swords from Ephraim Kirby and Maj. Seymour; guns of Benj. Throop and George Jones (grandfather of C. W. Hinsdale) carried in the Revolution; sword brought to Litchfield in 1720 by John Buel the pioneer, and inherited by the oldest John Buel ever since; black silk stockings, silver table spoons, and large pewter flagon once owned by Judge Reeve, founder of the Litchfield Law School; roster of the 55th British regiment of foot captured by a Continental officer when the regiment was stationed on Staten Island in 1776—a very precious and important document loaned by Mrs. Kinney, state regent, and a host of other things which space forbids to mention.

Not the least interesting part of the exhibition were the genuine old costumes worn by ten or twelve chapter members, two or three of whom were in attendance in each room, but showing to particular advantage in "Ye Colonial Tea Room" where, under the direction of Mrs. Wessells, refreshments were served

from a table laden with ancestral silver and surrounded by portraits and heirlooms of the Tallmadge family.

On the back piazza, known as the "sun-parlor" sat Mrs. David Buell in old-time dress spinning flax and wool every half hour for a crowd of interested spectators. Here also sat Mrs. Vanderpoel, who with her great Russian samovar making tea, completed a charming picture.

On the southeast porch was the "Forestry Table" in charge of Miss Cornelius Smith. Here were sold driftwood, redwood pincushions, pinaclot doilies and photographs of Litchfield's historic trees for the benefit of the forestry work of the chapter.

Over the front porch, where Mrs. Marcy, chapter treasurer, received the admission fees, hung the insignia of the National Society, and beneath it the chapter flag; while above all hung the Stars and Stripes. On this porch was the clever poster of the exhibition, painted by Mrs. Vanderpoel, depicting a little fleet of "Mayflowers" laden to the mastheads with furniture and all making for Plymouth Rock.

The great feature of Friday afternoon was the throwing open of "the Sheldon house" now occupied by Mrs. Child. Here were to be seen a spinet brought from England in the 18th century; the dress-sword of Daniel Sheldon, son of the Doctor, which he wore at the court of France when secretary of legation to Albert Gallatin; the cradle which rocked Mrs. Beach, Dr. Sheldon's daughter, who was born, lived and died in this house, having occupied it continuously during her life of 101 years; wall paper still on the walls which was hung in the year of Queen Victoria's accession to the throne, and many another evidence of more than a century's unbroken occupancy by one of Litchfield's prominent families.

In a word, Litchfield should long remember this exhibition as a valuable record of Litchfield's wealth of colonial and Revolutionary treasures. The amount cleared was \$272.17.

The Cooch's Bridge Chapter (Cooch's Bridge, Delaware).—An initial meeting for the purpose of organizing a new chapter was held at the attractive home of Mrs. F. W. Curtis, in Newark, Delaware, May 14, 1902. It was to be called "The

Cooch's Bridge Chapter" because it was at Cooch's Bridge, Delaware, that the "Stars and Stripes" were first unfurled in battle September 3, 1777.

Mrs. Elizabeth Clark Churchman, our state regent, was present, and presiding graciously, at this meeting, instructed the new members as to the aims and objects of the order, and the officers as to their duties.

The following were the charter members: Mrs. Delaware Clark, regent; Mrs. F. W. Curtis, vice-regent; Miss Miriam Alrichs, secretary; Mrs. Mary B. Cooch Donnell, treasurer; Miss Elizabeth Clark, registrar; Mrs. J. W. Cooch, historian; Mrs. H. C. Curtis, chaplain; Miss Roberta Black and Mrs. Edna C. Gilmore, local board of managers; Mrs. Helen Cooch Porter, Mrs. Caroline Cooch Schoolfield and Miss Helen A. Cooch.

At the close of the meeting refreshments were served. Considerable enthusiasm was roused; the charter members planning to add to their numbers, to be loyal to the flag, and increase the lustre of the "Diamond State."

It was decided that the first regular convening should be upon flag day, June 14, which should be the birthday of the Cooch's Bridge Chapter. But instead of meeting at Cooch's Bridge, as was planned, we gladly accepted the invitation of our regent, Mrs. Churchman, to meet other patriotic societies, both of the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution, at her charming home at Grubb's Landing, on the banks of the Delaware river.

It was here we were formally introduced to the other chapters of Delaware, to General Warfield, president general of the Sons of the American Revolution, and to other patriotic dignitaries.

In the absence of Mrs. Delaware Clark, our chapter regent, the state regent, Mrs. Churchman, presented our charter to the chaplain, Mrs. H. L. Curtis, who fittingly responded. Luncheon was served, after which, with three cheers for our hostess, the company adjourned.

Our second meeting as an organized chapter was held at Cooch's Bridge, September 3, 1902. Members of patriotic societies and other citizens loyal to the flag were invited to meet



with us at a basket picnic, it being the 125th anniversary of the battle fought there, September 3, 1777.

It will be recalled that a monument was unveiled at Cooch's Bridge, September 3, 1901, to commemorate the fact that it was there the Stars and Stripes were first unfurled in battle.

At a meeting of the Cooch's Bridge Chapter held during the afternoon, the members were authorized to communicate with other patriotic organizations and as hosts invite them and all other loyal citizens to meet them annually at this patriotic spot.

The general meeting then followed. A welcome was given the assemblage by the Hon. J. Wilkins Cooch, who was happily responded to by the state regent, Mrs. Elizabeth Clark Churchman.

An interesting letter was read from a lady 92 years of age, relating events and customs of the vicinity when she was a little child.

This was followed by a number of historical items and tales by several members, and then all rose to sing "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," and three cheers for the "Red, White and Blue," after which the meeting adjourned.

The house which adjoins the monument was at the time of the battle the home of Col. Thomas Cooch, Sr., his son, Thomas, Jr. (in Col. Saml. Patterson's regiment) and grandson, William, who, later, was taken prisoner and sent to England. This house was the headquarters of the British officers. Howe, Cornwallis, and others, and the visitors saw the room in which they slept, and the parlor where they stabled their horses.

Howe's army was for five days encamped behind the house, and to this day his bullets are frequently found. Twelve pound cannon balls, and two chain balls have been unearthed and two years ago the metal portion of a flint-lock gun was plowed up in the field where the colonial troops under Gen. Maxwell so gallantly opposed the overwhelming numbers of the British army.

Interesting relics used in those days were shown. Among them were a large pewter platter, a foot-stove, and an iron chest in which was locked the family plate. This chest was

buried to hide it from the enemy the night before they brought the terrors of war to the peaceful home.

The visitors present were from North Carolina, New Jersey, Maryland and Pennsylvania, as well as from Wilmington, Newark, Claymont, Kirkwood, Summit Bridge and the surrounding country, and all expressed themselves as having had a most enjoyable day.—MARY EVARTS COOCH, *Historian*.

Wenonah Chapter (Winona, Minnesota).—On September tenth, an event of more than local interest took place in Winona, in which the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution participated. This was the placing of the marker at the grave of the Revolutionary soldier, Stephen Taylor, under the auspices of the Wenonah chapter.

Twenty-two years ago, Capt. Matt. Marvin, in looking over old deeds and papers in an attic discovered a record of the burial of a Revolutionary soldier in the old graveyard near the Mississippi river. He had the body removed to Woodlawn cemetery, and a headstone placed at the grave.

Two years ago the matter was brought to the notice of the local chapter, and since then they have taken a patriotic pride in decorating and caring for the last resting place of Stephen Taylor.

At this grave the services on September tenth were held in the crisp autumn air, with the sunlight and shadows playing under oak and elm, while magnificent bluff, island, and river scenery lent a charm not to be forgotten.

The wife of Minnesota's governor, Mrs. S. R. Van Sant, who is the regent of Wenonah Chapter, presided. After a brief prayer by the Rev. P. E. Thomas, a biographical sketch of Stephen Taylor was read by Mrs. A. F. Hodgins. She told of his birth in the Mohawk Flats, in the state of New York, in 1757, and of his military record. He belonged at different times to several companies of New York militia, and was with Ethan Allen at the capture of Ticonderoga, being one of the four men who summoned the commandant of the fort to surrender "in the name of Jehovah and the Continental Congress."

A poem written by Capt. Sam Whiting for services held at

the grave twenty-two years ago, was read by the Hon. C. A. Morey, who had read it on the former occasion, one verse of which we will quote:

"Full many a grave throughout our land
Has columns pointing to the sky,
Which mark the spot where that blest band,
The Revolution's heroes lie;
And shall we fail to raise a stone
To mark the gallant Taylor's grave,
Whose love for freedom oft was shown,
In battles that appalled the brave?"

Mr. W. J. Landon, of Winona, a member of the St. Paul Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution, then placed at the foot of the grave the bronze marker inscribed, "The grave of Stephen Taylor, a soldier of the Revolutionary War, New York militia."

Mrs. F. A. Rising, the former regent of the Wenonah Chapter, now the state regent, said among other things:

"Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution, ours is a unique honor to-day—that this man, this Revolutionary soldier, who served his country well, when Minnesota was an unbroken wilderness, should by the wheel of Providence lie buried here in our beautiful Woodlawn, and we have the privilege of marking his grave. I say 'we,' this is distinctively the work of the Sons of the American Revolution, the Daughters verifying the graves and proving up the records, and so shining only by 'reflected glory.' It is an honor that no town in the state can share with us, for so far as known, no other Revolutionary soldier lies buried within the limits of Minnesota."

"Our late lamented Garfield asked this question on his death bed, 'Will posterity remember me? Had any one asked Stephen Taylor that question as his life was drawing towards its close, he surely would have answered, 'No, I have done nothing to merit renown, I shall pass away as others have done before me, and my name will be lost in oblivion.'

"*Does posterity remember him?* Aye, not a drummer boy that served in that historic war, but has now high honor. Sons and Daughters, could money buy from you your priceless heritage, that in your veins flows the blood of just such men as the one lying here, men who laid the foundations of this great Republic? But we must remember that with heritage comes responsibility, and it behooves us to live up to the high ideals of duty and patriotism, which were set us by our forefathers. What a link this is with those times!—one life of one hundred years has spanned two-thirds of the notable life of our country, then in its

infancy, now in its grand and virile strength, a nation the peer of any in the family of nations.

The enduring bronze placed by the Sons of the American Revolution, is now to mark his grave for future generations to scan and ponder over, and we, the Daughters of the American Revolution, will lay with reverent hands, this wreath upon his mound, and so we leave his grave."

"Where the rain may rain upon it,
Where the sun may shine upon it,
Where the moon may stream upon it
And memory shall dream upon it.

Captain or colonel, whatever invocation
Suit our hymn the best, no matter for thy station,
On thy grave the rain shall fall from the eyes of a mighty nation.
Long as the sun doth shine upon it,
Long as the stars do gleam upon it,
Shall memory come to dream upon it."

Another feature of the occasion was the celebration of the 92nd anniversary of one of the two "Real Daughters" belonging to the chapter, Mrs. Harriet Hamilton Allen, and at the closing exercises she was presented with a bunch of pink roses with appropriate words by Mrs. Van Sant.—FLORENCE S. LITTLE, *Historian*.

Colonel Thomas Lothrop Chapter (Cohasset, Massachusetts).—On the afternoon of Friday, June 27, our chapter presented to the town, with suitable dedicatory exercises, the memorial boulder which has some time since been determined upon as the best expression the chapter could give to the public of its appreciation of the services of Cohasset men in the War of the Revolution.

The day was perfect and the old meeting house on the common well filled. Here in Revolutionary times all town meetings were held and here the soldiers were enrolled. While all the town's people were most cordially welcome, special invitations had been sent by the Revolutionary Memorial committee to those who particularly represent the town, the selectmen and other officials, the ministers and teachers and most

of these were present. The state regent was also specially invited and many regents of chapters that have similarly honored our chapter. The state regent could not be with us, but we were fortunate in the presence of Miss Sara W. Daggett, past state regent; Mrs. Harriet Simpson, vice-president general, was also present, and many regents of chapters in Massachusetts.

The exercises began with patriotic music by an orchestra, succeeded by a chorus, "The Dear Old Flag," by children from the public schools. An invocation by the Rev. W. R. Cole followed. After a fine solo, "The New America," by Mrs. W. J. Stoddard, of our chapter, our regent, Miss Ella Bates, introduced Miss Daggett, who gave an interesting and eloquent address. Mrs. Simpson, vice-president general, made some remarks on the subject of the patriotic work of the Daughters. Mr. Chas. A. Gross, commander of Henry Bryant Post, Grand Army of the Republic, spoke from the standpoint of an old soldier and unfurled the Cuban flag as he dwelt upon what our army has done for the independence of Cuba. Mr. Nelson G. Howard, superintendent of schools, gave his views of the importance of inculcating patriotism in the rising generation.

After another chorus from the children, "Mt. Vernon Bells," our regent made an appropriate speech of presentation. Mr. Philander Bates, chairman of the selectmen, accepted our gift on the part of the town in an appreciative manner, promising that good care should be taken of tablet and bowlder by the present board of selectmen and their successors.

Mrs. Stoddard sang the "Flag Song" from "The Knickerbockers," and then came the principal address for the occasion by the Rev. Charles W. Merriam. This was largely historical and was listened to with interest. Then the audience having sung "America," a benediction was asked by the Rev. Wm. R. Cole. While the orchestra played "To Thee, O Country" the school children passed out and gathered around the bowlder, which was on the edge of the common a few rods north of the meeting house. The audience followed and when all were assembled two children, Ger-

trude Nichols and Everett Gammons, great-great-grandchildren of Abraham Tower, one of the three "Tea Party" men drew aside the flag which had covered the tablet, while the children around them sang a stanza of "America."



1776.
To keep in remembrance
the patriotism of the Soldiers and
Sailors of Cohasset who served
in the War of the American Revolution.
This tablet is placed by the
Col. Thomas Lothrop Chapter
Daughters of the American Revolution,
1902.

The large company dispersed with many mutual congratulations on the interest and success of the occasion.

The visiting regents were invited by the Revolutionary Memorial committee to the house of their chairman, Mrs. O. H.

Howe, to partake of some refreshments before leaving town by train. A pleasant half-hour was spent with them.—ELIZABETH O. DAVENPORT, *Historian*.

The Alexander Macomb Chapter (Mt. Clemens, Michigan) held its annual meeting at the home of the regent, Mrs. George A. Skinner, June 14. The program was appropriate for the occasion, Flag day. The old officers were re-elected as follows: Regent, Mrs. Helen Smart Skinner; vice-regent, Mrs. Elizabeth Hubbard High; registrar, Mrs. Katharene Crocker Knight; historian, Mrs. Frances Miller Russell; treasurer, Mrs. Frances Norton Price; secretary, Miss Fandira Crocker.

The regent gave an interesting report of the state conference held at Flint in May. It was found from the report of the officers that the chapter was in an excellent financial condition and the work of the organization had been progressing. Thirteen volumes of the Lineage Book had been obtained and placed in the public library. The committee in charge of locating the graves of the soldiers of 1776 and of 1812 who lie buried in this country had sixty-two names on the list—double the number obtained a year ago. Upon Decoration Day each grave known was decorated with a flag appropriately marked. The work of verifying the statements of old citizens, and looking up records and completing the details concerning the records of each man, has required much time and patience on the part of the committee, as the majority of these old soldiers have no living descendants in this part of the country and family records have been lost or destroyed as worthless. Of the six whom we have reason to believe actually did serve in the Revolution we have the complete record of one only, Josiah Crossman. Of two others, we have partial records. The work of placing a permanent monument to mark these graves will be done as the records are properly verified.

At the meeting held in March the chapter decided to place in the session room of the new high school building a bust of Washington, designed by Mr. Wilson McDonald, of New York.

City; the expense to be met by individual assessments. Permission to place the bust and bracket upon the walls was obtained from the board of education. On the evening of April the seventh the chapter attended the public exercises held in the high school and after the dedicatory address, given by President James B. Angell of our state university, our honored regent, in eloquent words, presented our gift to the school. At the close of the presentation speech the bust was unveiled by Mrs. Marion Taylor.

In the death of Mrs. Alfred Russell, of Detroit, president of the United States Daughters of 1812, the chapter feels it has lost a beloved friend. She had done much to aid and inspire us in our work through the mutual interest we had in recognizing publicly the services of Michigan's hero of 1812, General Alexander Macomb.—FRANCES MILLER RUSSELL, *Historian.*

New Jersey State Conference.—The annual spring meeting of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution of the state of New Jersey was held on May 17, 1902, in the New Jersey historical society building, in Newark, New Jersey.

The meeting was in charge of the Nora Caesarea Chapter of that city.

At the informal reception preceding the luncheon more than one hundred and fifty guests were received by the state regent, Miss E. Ellen Batcheller and the regent of the Nora Caesarea Chapter, Mrs. Henry Lang Jenkinson.

An enjoyable luncheon followed the reception. The invocation given by Mrs. Althea Randolph Bedle, the national vice-president general, introduced the program for the afternoon.

Mrs. Henry L. Jenkinson charmingly welcomed the Daughters of the American Revolution in the name of the Nora Caesarea—the mother chapter of the state.

Miss E. Ellen Batcheller, state regent, responded happily and followed with a history of the year's work of the society which shows steady growth.

An expression of the sympathy of the assembly for our former state regent, Mrs. David A. Depue on the death of her husband was given standing, in silence with bowed heads.

Responses to the roll call were made from representatives of the following chapters: Boudinot, Broad Seal, Trenton Blue, Captain Jonathan Oliphant, Continental, Eagle Rock, Essex, General Frelinghuysen, Lafayette, General Mercer, Jersey Blue, Haddonfield, Monmouth, Nora Caesarea, Paulus Hook, Princeton and Trent.

The announcement was welcomed with enthusiasm, that the long desired Trenton Barracks had at last been purchased by New Jersey Daughters, and will be restored, as far as possible to its original condition, and will be used as the headquarters of the state society.

In a spirited address by Mrs. Bedle, she stated that the site for the Continental Memorial Hall at Washington had been purchased and that about \$60,000 is left in the treasury towards the erection of the building.

Other interesting addresses were given—by Mrs. Thomas, of Monmouth county, daughter of Commodore T. M. A. Craven, United States Navy, on "The Sar-Spangled Banner;" and by Mrs. Emma G. Lathrop, of Newark, on the "Aims and Accomplishments of the Woman's Branch of the New Jersey historical society.

Greetings were given from Mrs. John E. Dix, of Orange, state regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution; from Mrs. Sylvanus Reed, of New York, and others.

The delightful musical program rendered on this occasion was prepared by the committee on music of the Nora Caesarea Chapter—Miss Elizabeth Marsh, chairman, and consisted of piano solos and duetts by Mrs. William Scheerer and Mrs. Willis Pierson, vocal solos by Miss Anne Hayes, and harp solos by Miss Livia Dawson.—CORNELIA S. FOOTE, *Recording Secretary, Nora Caesarea Chapter.*

Hendrick Hudson Chapter (Hudson, New York).—On September 16th this chapter celebrated its seventh annual chapter day by holding a reception in honor of Mrs. William S. Little, the state regent of New York, in the beautiful house presented to the chapter by Mrs. Marcellus Hartley. The stars and stripes floated over the colonial entrance as the Daughters

entered, and every room was beautifully decorated with brilliant autumn flowers. The reception was held in the parlor on the second floor, the receiving party consisting of the state regent, Mrs. Little, the state vice-regent, Mrs. Terry, and the chapter officers, those present passing into the room through the chapter museum. Beside the members of Hendrick Hudson Chapter there were representatives from the chapters at Poughkeepsie, Kingston, Newburgh and Saugerties. After a social hour the regent, Mrs. F. C. Collier, introduced Mrs. Little, whose arms were filled by the several beautiful bouquets which had been given her. Mrs. Little gave an interesting and instructive address touching on the chief topics of interest to the organization, including Continental Hall, the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE and Flag day, and encouraged the chapter to continue all patriotic work. Mrs. Little, in this her first visit to Hudson, won the hearts of the chapter, and all are looking forward to welcoming her again. Mrs. Terry, the state vice-regent, then made a few interesting remarks, and representatives from sister chapters spoke words of greeting from those they represented. The 16th of September was selected as chapter day because on that day in 1609 Hendrick Hudson discovered the site of the present city. This seemed a fitting time therefore for the chapter to take action in regard to the Hendrick Hudson tri-centennial. A motion was made and unanimously carried that the directors investigate the best way of celebrating this great event. After the exercises in the parlor the company descended to the spacious auditorium where on the stage set with a beautiful woodland scene the following program was given:

Song,	Mrs. Richard Aitkin
Recitation,	Mrs. Royal Bristol
Piano Solo,	Miss Clara J. Peet
Song,	Mrs. Richard Aitkin
Monologue,	Mrs. Royal Bristol

At the conclusion refreshments were served. The chapter numbers 105, including one Real Daughter.

Jane McCrea Chapter, (Fort Edward, Sandy Hill, Glens Falls, New York).—On Lexington day, we were pleasantly en-

tertained by Mrs. J. H. Derby, Sandy Hill. Papers were read and Mrs. R. O. Bascom, our delegate to the Continental Congress gave us an interesting report.

On the 6th of May, the chapter gave a euchre party at the home of Mrs. Achenbach, Glens Falls for the benefit of the Continental Memorial Hall at Washington, and was a success both socially and financially.

We did not observe Ticonderoga day until the 20th of May, owing to the loss by death of one of our most esteemed members, Miss Anna Batcheller, who was possessed of a rare grace and strength of mind and character, which endeared her to all. Resolutions on her death were adopted by the chapter and published in the local papers.

On the 20th, we met at Mrs. Bascom's, Fort Edward, and were entertained by her and Miss Cheesman. Papers on "The Green Mountain Boys," and "George III." were read. Mrs. Achenbach, on behalf of Mrs. Dr. Foster, of Glens Falls, presented to the chapter, the key to old *Fort Ticonderoga*.

On memorial day the Daughters planted geraniums on the graves of Jane McCrea, Duncan Campbell and the Revolutionary soldiers, buried in this vicinity.

June 6th we were entertained at Miss Taylor's in Argyle. Papers were read by Mrs. Levi Wing on "The Battle of Bunker Hill and Mrs. Tefft on "Braddock's Defeat."

On the 29th of July, the chapter attended the meeting of the state historical society held at the Fort William Henry hotel, Lake George. It was a day of pleasure and profit to all. Four valuable papers were presented at the morning session. One on "General Gates," by Rev. J. H. Brandow, of Schuylerville. "Benedict Arnold," a review of his life by Hon. G. M. Ingalsbe, Sandy Hill. "Some If's in Burgoyne's Campaign," by Francis W. Halsey, at one time editor of the New York *Times Saturday Review*. Mrs. Donald McLean paid a tribute to the character of "Madame Reidesel" for her wifely devotion. At the afternoon session, Geo. Cary Eggleston read an admirable paper on the subject "Where we got our government."—ELLA BAKER DEVINE, *Historian*.

Colonel Hugh White Chapter (Lockhaven, Pennsylvania).—At the annual meeting held September 30th, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Regent, Mrs. Wilson C. Kress; vice-regent, Mrs. Louis A. Scott; registrar, Mrs. Torrence C. Hipple; treasurer, Mrs. F. S. Smith; secretary, Mrs. J. Stuart McAleer; historian, Miss Mary Swift Wright.

The special work has been carried on with unusual vigor under the regency of Mrs. Louis A. Scott. The Daughters, through the committee, Mrs. O. D. Satterlee and Mrs. Chas. Cors, erected a beautiful granite marker on the site of Fort Reed. The dedication exercises being held during the regency of Mrs. R. W. Perkins.

The colonial ball under the direction of Mrs. D. F. Good and her assistants enabled us to send a contribution of one hundred dollars to the Mamla club house fund. A short time ago we sent twenty-five dollars as our contribution to Continental Hall fund, being desirous of having a permanent home for our National Society. We hope ere long to make another contribution. The literary and social features of the chapter has kept pace with the patriotic.—MINNIE CHRIST MCALER, *Secretary*.

The Flint-lock and Powder Horn Chapter (Pawtucket, Rhode Island) have had another prosperous year. At our last annual meeting a silver loving cup was presented to Mrs. Samuel Morris Conant, who was then retiring from the regency after having served us faithfully.

For the past two years we have offered prizes for the best essays on Revolutionary subjects selected by the chapter, the high school scholars of our city taking part in competition. The New Continental Hall in Washington has interested us as it has other Daughters, and we have contributed twenty-five dollars towards its erection. We have also given forty dollars to Gen. Nathaniel Greene statue committee of our state. For literary work, we made an especial study of Rhode Island history, also of the origin and development of the thirteen colonies.—A. ADELLA BULLOCK, *Historian*.

Watauga Chapter (Memphis, Tennessee.)—On the 19th day of April, at the home of the regent, Mrs. Thomas Day, Watauga celebrated the eighth anniversary of chapter life.

Outside, the brilliant sunshine raised the barometer of one's spirits and within doors, every accessory conspired to make the occasion, one of the happiest.

A wreath of golden jonquils upheld "the colors" of Watauga, while "the red, white and blue" of the nation, gracefully dispensed, spoke the patriotic significance of this glorious day.

The program, by request of the regent, was in part, a reproduction of the one presented, when eight years ago, "Watauga" was organized, and held its first meeting at this same hospitable home.

With a few gracious words of welcome, to her guests, Mrs. Day presented Mrs. W. H. Horton, who told anew the story of the frontier settlement, recalled the derivation of the musical Indian name "Watauga," paid glowing tribute to the pioneers, who "erected a great commonwealth, in the heart of the wilderness," closing with the wish fervently expressed, that the patriotism, zeal and wisdom of these heroic men and women might descend to the chapter, which bears the name dear to every Tennessean.

As a supplement to Mrs. Person's paper on the significance of Lexington and Concord, Miss Galoway gave "the ride of Paul Revere." Good readers are rare, and when I say, that Miss Galoway lifted that long suffering poem out of the depths of its humiliation, and her audience into a state of ecstasy, I but give just need of praise to the fair girl who so stirred our hearts that day.

The closing number of this admirable program I give in full, being a resumé of the life of the chapter, prepared at the request of the regent, by Mrs. Kellar Anderson (Watauga's organizer, four years its regent, now honorary regent). Mrs. Anderson said:

"Madam Regent and Members of Watauga Chapter: On this our natal day we are assembled to do honor to the memory of the men who 'fired the shot heard round the world'—the minute men of the Revolution; the men who, at Lexington and Concord proved to the world of what metal they were made; the force, spirit and strength,

animating the militia. For this primarily and to-day especially in celebration of our own organization—first called together this day eight years ago to take part in an historic program replete with patriotic fervor!—then, as now with Watauga as our watch word; that quaint yet musical Indian name assumed and adopted by the hardy pioneers who laid the foundation stone for the building of our grand old state—Tennessee; the men who formed the 'Watauga Association,' that first self governing body on Tennessee soil organized 1772. We felt then, as now, a special pride in its fitness as a title for our chapter.

"Our plan has been to make a study of some historic event in Revolutionary times at each monthly meeting. I would especially commend our plan of answering roll-call with an historic quotation or patriotic sentiment.

"Our first officers were your humble speaker, as regent (my commission as such was dated March 22nd, 1894, less than a month previous) and organizer; Mrs. W. H. Horton, vice-regent; Mrs. J. M. Jodah, recording secretary; Mrs. Clarence Selden, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Luke Wright, treasurer; Mrs. Thomas Day, registrar (who has served you continuously and most efficiently in that responsible office till the present year, when you fittingly rewarded her by election to office of regent); Mrs. Richard J. Person, historian; Mrs. Virginia Frazer Boyle, poet, a capable official list, who did most admirable service.

"Before the close of our first year we numbered fifty-four, and your regent and an additional delegate represented Watauga at the annual continental congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Washington in 1895, and through Watauga's voice two amendments to the national by-laws were made: 'To suspend business of the congress on the 22nd of February, to give place to patriotic program in memory of Washington.' 2. 'That a new member accepted by the National Society on or after October 22nd of any year shall not be required to pay dues again until February 22nd of the second year ensuing.'

"At the late congress our delegate—Mrs. Day—entered a motion for amendment admitting members of the Children of the American Revolution to membership in the Daughters of the American Revolution without initiation fee, which we hope the next congress will approve.

"Watauga has taken part in and promoted many patriotic celebrations. During its first year in conjunction with the 'mother' chapter, the Dolly Madison (No. 2)—we held a public celebration of Independence day by an historic program in which several of the finest speakers of our city participated. And again jointly with the elder chapter we celebrated the anniversary of the victory at King's Mountain, inviting Col. Henderson, of Knoxville, to deliver his justly famous lecture 'Nollichocky Jack, (as the Indians called John Sevier). This was opened to the public and given before an immense audience October 7th, 1894.

"But even earlier than this was started the movement which carried Watauga to the Tennessee Centennial Exposition. With two exception-

ally fine programs as early as June 22nd, '94, this chapter then only in its third month, adopted a resolution of coöperation with the promoters of the Tennessee Centennial celebration and forwarded this to the state legislature. (May I be pardoned to note that your regent was honored with an appointment, and served as a member of the centennial executive board.) We at once entered into an exhaustive study of Tennessee history, under the direction of our able historian, which led to two beautiful historic programs which we presented at the exposition at Nashville in October, '97. One was arranged as a symposium of Tennessee history by Watauga's talent, presented in the hall of woman's building. The other was an historic tree planting on Capitol Hill. In this loving memorial to the founders and builders of Tennessee, we invited the coöperation of the Children of the American Revolution throughout the state. We brought a sturdy young oak from Carter county, which was the heart of the original 'Watauga Settlement' in the western shadow of the Great Smoky Mountain, and planted it upon the eastern crest of Capitol Hill, just south of the Andrew Jackson statue, and the tomb of James K. Polk. With martial music, patriotic addresses and a vast concourse of people, the Hon. A. A. Colyar 'called the roll of honor' of Tennessee's pioneers and distinguished citizens; the Children of the American Revolution responding with earth from the graves of their ancestors, as their names were thus called, to enrich the roots of the symbolic tree planted in memory of their noble lives and deeds, and to typify the progress and importance of the grand old commonwealth they had founded and defended. Near its base we placed a handsome stone marker suitably inscribed.

"When the war with Spain came Watauga Chapter resolved itself into a 'War Relief Circle' which did valient service for the Tennessee soldiers. Sending to the front hundreds of garments for use in the camp and field hospitals for the sick or wounded; hundreds of magazines and other good literature; also an immense amount of good stationery so as to keep them in touch with the loved ones at home. 'Watauga's pillow' was noted for its comfort and convenience throughout the second Tennessee regiment. A thousand of these unique 'pillows' were made and distributed to the soldiers of this regiment. They were made of linen crash eighteen inches square, hemmed and left open at one edge; furnished with buttons and holes to fasten over whatever material the soldier might find to fill it out with. When empty easily slipped in pocket or knapsack.

"As to the celebration of historic events, we have specially noted Lexington and Concord, Ticonderoga, Bunker Hill, Bennington, Brandywine, Monmouth, The Alliance with France, Birthday and heroic death of Nathan Hale, King's Mountain, Mechlensburg Declaration of Independence, Battle of Trenton, Flag Day, Washington birthday. We have several times made a special demonstration in honor of Washington's natal day; the last time a year ago with a beautiful program presented in the Nineteenth Century club building with the members of

that progressive organization, and all the members of our sister chapters as our invited guests.

"Nearly every summer has been marked by an expression or outing of special significance.

"In our city's demonstration in honor of Admiral Dewey's visit, Watauga was in line.

"Also in honor of President McKinley's visit. We contributed in a substantial way to the comfort and happiness of a score or more of crippled Confederate veterans at the great reunion here last May. A large van was decorated appropriately, and driven to Confederate headquarters and quickly filled with disabled veterans who were made happy by thus entering the line in the great parade.

"For the past year we have pursued a happily prepared course of study of the American navy, arranged by our late historian, Mrs. Williams.

"Our registrar's books show a total enrollment of 95 members.

"May Watauga go onward and upward, with this motto as a guiding star; Our country! Our Flag! and Truth of History!"

Alice W. Person,
Historian.

Esther Reed Chapter (Spokane, Washington).—On September 5th this chapter was pleasantly entertained by Miss Marion E. Savage. The outline of work for the ensuing year by the program committee was accepted by the chapter. The course of study will be American essayists and historical American art. Great interest was also manifested in the securing and preserving of local history and incidents in the early days of white settlement. Many of the oldest residents have promised to give their valued assistance in the matter, thus information that in fifty years will be unobtainable and of incalculable value will be preserved for those who come after the present generation. The chapter will also collect relics and curios—colonial, revolutionary and of all American wars to the present time, also of the Indian tribes of the Northwest. The chapter hopes that by the time Spokane has a suitable public building in which such a collection may be safely placed, it will have reached proportions which will make it interesting and instructive. Until such time the chapter wishes to hold such things in trust, and every article received will be accurately numbered and catalogued. The Spokane Chronicle in an editorial headed "Help them if you can," strongly commends this effort of historical preservation to be made by the chapter.—ELIZABETH TANNATT, *Historian.*

GENEALOGICAL NOTES AND QUERIES

"The gallant man, though slain in fight, he be,
Yet leaves his nation safe, his children free,
Entails a debt on all the grateful state—
His own brave friends shall glory in his fate."

—*The Iliad.*

Contributors are requested to observe carefully the following regulations:

1. Write on only one side of the paper.
2. Give full name and address of the writer.
3. All proper names should be written with great plainness.
4. When possible give dates, and the places of residence of ancestors for whom the inquiry is made.
5. Enclose a two cent stamp for each query. When a personal answer on a doubtful point is desired, send self-addressed envelope and extra stamp.

A special request is made for answers or partial answers to queries that the value of the department may be enhanced to all subscribers. All answers will be inserted as soon as received.

Queries will be given in the order of the dates of their reception.

*Mrs. Lydia Bolles Newcomb,
Genealogical Department, American Monthly Magazine,
New Haven, Connecticut.*

ANSWERS.

69. GREEN.—Elizabeth Green, daughter of Nathaniel³ (Thomas⁴, Richard⁵, Thomas⁶, John¹) and Keziah (Richardson) Green, married at Newport, R. I., Capt. Moses Samuel Mansfield, artillery company, second regt., New York line. There seems to be no connection with the Nathaniel Green of the "Boston Tea Party."—L. B. C.

194. BRADDOCK.—Gen. Braddock was never married. (See *Dictionary of National Biography*.)—S. C. W.

198. SPENCER-GREEN.—Thankful Spencer, born Feb. 20, 1743-4, bap. March 4, 1744, was daughter of Eldad and Esther (Clark) Spencer of Woodbury, Conn. She married 1st, Thomas Williams, 2nd, Eleazer Green. She died in Woodbury, Aug. 10, 1818. Esther Clark, born 1711, was daughter of Stephen Clark and was a descendant of William Tuttle of New Haven, 1636.

199. SHEPHERD-SUMNER.—Philena Shepherd was daughter of Lieut. Timothy⁵, born, 1718 (John⁴, John⁵, John⁶, Edward¹) and Susannah

(Stillson) Shepherd (daughter of Moses and Charity Langley Stillson), baptized at Newtown May 19, 1745, married May 12, 1762, Lieut. Benjamin Summers. Other children were Rebecca bapt. Feb. 3, 1746—married Dec. 3, 1767, Abel Baldwin; James bapt. Aug. 6, 1749—married 1st, Ruana Merritt, 2nd, 1797 Grace Olmstead (widow); Capt. Moses bapt. Aug. 18, 1755—married Sarah Birch—died April 25, 1810; Lois bapt. Oct. 21, 1753—married Samuel Roberts; George bapt. May 29, 1757—married Phebe Hull; Amos bapt. Aug. 26, 1759—married 1st, Anna Northrop, 2nd Lois (Fairchild) Parmelee (widow); Mary bapt. July 10, 1762—married Abram Beers; Hannah bapt. Nov. 7, 1764—married Ichabod Taylor.

Lieut Timothy Shepard was in Revolutionary war—died in Newtown May 22, 1776. (From *Presbyterian Records*, Newtown).—E. S.

202. HARRISON.—Lucy Harrison, whose second husband was Anthony Singleton, had three children, Sallie, Richard, who never married, and Lucy who married Thomas Taylor of Richmond, Va., and had a family of six sons and five daughters. The signer, Benjamin Harrison, was my g. grandfather and Lucy Harrison Singleton was my great aunt. We do not know of any Singleton kinsfolk.—L. S. H.

212 (1) BEALL.—Zephaniah was the son of James Beall (son of Robert, son of Ninian Beall, who was the owner of the site of Georgetown, Md.).

This statement is sustained by the following records: Will of James Beall, of Robert (liber B, folio 139) in the register of wills office, Rockville, Md. "I devise and bequeath to my beloved sons Jeremiah and Zephaniah Beall all that tract, 'The Re-survey on Enster, Rectified and Divided,' containing 416 acres equally. My beloved wife, Margaret, to hold the dwelling place, which consists of four lots, the remainder of the original tract. 'Enster,' 140 acres, 1st vacancy, 40 acres, part of 2nd vacancy, 38 acres, and also a re-survey on 'Bachelor's Purchase,' one part of William Tec. My three daughters, Catrine Loveless, Margery Loveless and Mary Sinter, with son Daniel, to hold their mother's part, reserving the family burial ground. Sons Jeremiah and Zephaniah Beall executors. Probated August 14, 1783.

Testator, Thomas Turner.

Register of Wills."

Zephaniah Beall died without a will. His widow, Virlinda Beall (second wife), took out letters the 9th of Dec., 1806. Final account rendered April 22, 1811, charges herself with the amount received from Daniel Beall, executor of his father and mother's estate; from the former, £60—\$11—d4½; from the latter, £172—\$12—d5½. She named her children Sabra, Robert, Deborah, James Ferguson, John Duncan, Margaret Ferguson and Martha Beall. She was the second wife of Zephaniah Beall. Keziah Pritchett was first wife, daughter of William Pritchett.

Zephaniah Beall was associate pleas judge of Washington co., Pa., in 1790, and died at Beallsville (named for him), Washington co., Pa., in 1801.

REVOLUTIONARY RECORD OF ZEPHANIAH BEALL, copied from the Maryland Muster Roll, published by Maryland Historical Society.

List of Capt. Edward Burgess' Company of Militia in the Lower District of Frederick County, Md.

Edward Burgess, Captain.

Thomas Edmonston, 1st Lieutenant.

Alexander Estop, 2nd lieutenant.

Zephaniah Beall, Ensign. * * *

The Beall ancestry is traced back to Scotland, County of Fife, from Largo, a seaside resort near Edinburgh, Scotland; originally spelled *Beale*, now *Beall*. Ninian Beall and his relatives were covenanters, whose zeal caused them in some way to become mixed up with the killing of a bishop Montgomery, in their effort to keep Episcopacy out of Scotland. On this account, Ninian Beale, with some relatives, in 1655, emigrated from Scotland to Calvert Co., Maryland. Ninian Beale after coming to Maryland, and *he only*, wrote his name Beall, and all Bealls in America at the present day, are descendants of Ninian Beall. Scharf's History of Maryland mentions him as Col. Ninian Beall. He became commander-in-chief of all the Maryland forces in the war against the Susquehannock Indians. This history also states that Col. Ninian Beall, about the year 1678, induced Presbyterians to settle upon and around the locality where the cities of Washington and Georgetown, D C., now are.

In 1782 Major Zephaniah Beall was an officer in the unfortunate campaign made by a body of volunteer militia from western Pennsylvania, under the command of Col. Crawford, against the Indians of Upper Sandusky. In 1790 an expedition was fitted out and marched against the Indians on the heads of the two Miamis.

THE REVOLUTIONARY RECORD OF WILLIAM PRICHARD OR PRITCHETT.

ANNAPOLIS, December 12, 1776.

Return of sundries for recruits for Artillery at Annapolis.—Among the names of the 41 men was William Pritchett.

Upon the list of the Maryland Rifle companies under Lieut. Col. Moses Rowlings as they stood May 31st, 1777, the name of William Pritchard is recorded as rifleman.

The Muster Roll of Maryland contains further the name of William Pritchard, private, who enlisted the 23rd day of July and served three years.—K. L. McM.

Ninian Beall has a place among the founders of Presbyterianism in this country. He was a Scotchman and was in Maryland as early as 1658; from an affidavit made Aug. 16, 1708, we learn that "Collonell Ninian Beale was aged eighty-three years or thereabouts." His birth

must have been about 1625. As he took an active part in the military affairs of the province, and had an estate in 1668, named "Soldiers' Fortune," it is thought he had been a soldier in the old country. He took a prominent part in the history of the times, rendering good service both to state and church. He was in the colonial militia, was lieutenant in 1668, and colonel 1692. He was again and again returned as burgess to the assembly. The latter part of his life he spent in Prince George Co. on the southern banks of the Pawtuxent river. He made his will Jan. 15, 1717; it was probated Feb. of the same year. He was probably buried in the old graveyard at Upper Marlborough. If any stone ever marked his grave, it has perished. (From *Presbyterian Review*, Vol. IX.)—L. B. N.

QUERIES.

224. STEPHENSON.—Can any one tell me where I can find a roster of Capt. Hugh Stephenson's Co. of Virginia riflemen raised in Berkley and Hampshire Cos. in 1775? Col. Stephenson died in 1776 and was succeeded by Col. Moses Rawlings. The company was named "Maryland and Virginia Rifle Regiment."—V. V. H.

225. CHANDLER.—Can I obtain information of Benjamin Chandler, son of Joseph³ and Elizabeth (Delano) Chandler, both born in Duxbury, Mass.? Benjamin was born in 1721 in Pembroke and married Elizabeth Jeffries. He was killed at the battle of Bennington, Aug. 16th, 1777. Has anyone entered the D. A. R. on this name?—W. J.

226. LEDYARD.—Information of the descendants of Col. William Ledyard is desired, or of any intermarriage with an Eliot, a direct descendant of John Eliot, "Apostle to the Indians." Fanny Ledyard Eliot married Daniel Benton, of Guilford, Conn., April 3, 1800.—M. P. B.

227. JOHNSON-NORTON.—Ancestry and colonial or revolutionary services of David Johnson is desired. He was from Mass. or Conn. He married Martha Norton (probably daughter of Abner). Any clew will be appreciated.—E. E. B.

228. WARREN-DEWEY.—Can any one tell me who Nehemiah Oney Warren was—born in Plainfield, Conn., married 1799, Hannah Dewey, of Prescott, Conn.? Family tradition says he was son of one of Gen. Joseph Warren's brothers. He went early in life to Ohio.—H. N. B.

229. (1) DREW.—Wanted to learn the ancestry and descendants of John Drew, who lived in Wilton or New Fairfield, Conn., about 1760. Did he have a daughter Hannah who married Joseph Morgan?

(2) MORGAN.—Information desired of Joseph Morgan—born probably in Wilton 1764—died March, 1831. His father was James Morgan of Wilton.—M. L. I.

230. (1) CUMMINS.—Information desired of Jeremiah Cummins (or Cummings) who lived in Vermont. He had six sons and six daughters. One son lived in Vermont but moved to Akron, Ohio. A son

Joseph born 1781 (where?) married Hannah Converse and lived at Grand Detour, Ill. One daughter was named Hannah, another Fanny. Is there any revolutionary record of this family? Would like to correspond with descendants.

(2) CONVERSE.—Col. Israel Converse—born Stafford Springs, Conn., 1743—died in Randolph, Vermont 1806—married 1771 (2nd wife) Hannah Walbridge. Can any descendant tell who were Hannah's parents and where they lived? Capt. Josiah Converse, Sr.,—born Woburn, Mass., 1710—died Stafford Springs 1775. Who was his wife? Major James Converse, grandfather of Col. Israel, came to America in the ship Winthrop 1632—from where?

(3) BRACE-WOODRUFF.—Abel Brace born 1740 (where?)—died 1832, Winfield, N. Y.—married Kezia Woodruff—who were her parents? Her mother's name was Ledia.

(4) CHAPIN.—In the Chapin Genealogy (page 25) Jonathan Chapin is said to have married Sarah Morse—this is an error. He married Ann—whom? His son Jonathan Chapin was an officer in the revolutionary army—died 1819 leaving widow Abigail—whom? One of their sons was Jotham. Whom did he marry—where did he live? He died 1764.—E. P. C. B.

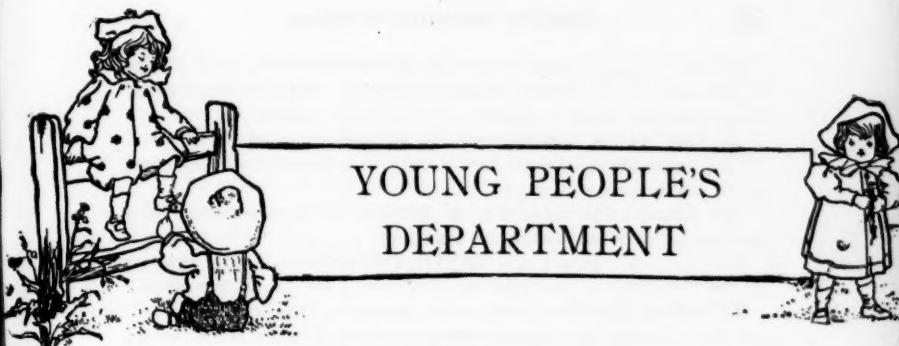
231. SINGER-FORNEY.—Information desired of Margaret Singer who married Jacob Forney—(or of their descendants). They resided in Greensburg, Penna., 1816. Catherine Singer a sister of Margaret was born in Carlisle, Penna., 1781.

232. GRAY-SCOTT.—I hope to learn something of Hezekiah Gray, his ancestry and possible Rev. service. He was born Port Tobasco, Md.—lived in Ga. and afterwards in Ala., where he died. His wife was Frances, daughter of Capt. James Scott of Vir. who afterward moved to S. Car. and died there.—S. P. C.

233. WALKER.—(1) Information wanted of James Walker who died in Buckingham Co., Vir., in 1803, aged 102 years. He had a daughter Agnes who married 1st, Wm. Jones who was killed in battle of Guilford C. H. March 13, 1781. She married 2nd, Thomas Lewis—had three sons, John, Henry and David. The name of James Walker's wife and date of his birth is desired.

(2) GIBSON.—Lieut. Thomas Gibson who died at Farmville, Vir., 1800, was the son of George Gibson and Hannah Henderson. His wife was Martha Riddle, daughter of Thomas and Agnes (Mims) Riddle of Goochland Co., Vir. Any information of either family will be appreciated.—Mrs. W. D.

NOTE.—The Genealogical Department will be grateful for Chapter yearbooks, or any reference books or pamphlets pertaining to towns or families, or copies of documents that may aid in the work of the Department.—L. B. N.



YOUNG PEOPLE'S DEPARTMENT

NATIONAL SOCIETY
OF THE

Children of the American Revolution

1902.

JUNE MEETING.

The regular meeting of the National Board of Management, Children of the American Revolution, was held on Thursday, June 12th, in the reception room of Columbian University.

Present: Mrs. Clark, who presided in the absence of the national president, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Heth, Mrs. Janin, Mrs. Hamlin, Mrs. Baird, Mrs. Weed and Mrs. Benjamin.

The meeting was opened with prayer by the chaplain, after which the minutes of the May meeting were read and adopted.

The reports of the vice-president in charge of organization, the corresponding secretary and the treasurer, were read and accepted.

Forty-six application papers were presented by the registrar, and the recording secretary was instructed to cast the ballot for the election of these members, which was accordingly done.

The vice-president in charge of organization presented the following names for confirmation:

By Miss Forsyth, state director for New York—Mrs. Nellis M. Rich, as president of the "Hiawatha" Society, Syracuse, New York.

Mrs. Francis B. Brewer, as president of a society at Westfield, New York.

Mrs. George A. Page, as president of a society at Batavia, New York.

Miss Mary E. Woodin, as president of a society at Poughkeepsie, New York.

By Miss Sanborn, state director of Michigan—Mrs. R. S. Jenks, as president of the General Arthur St. Clair Society, vice Mrs. Burtless, resigned.

By Mrs. Slocomb, state director for Connecticut—Miss A. E. Prince, as president of the Stephen Hempstead Society, New London, Connecticut, vice Mrs. Lillie, resigned.

By Mrs. Weston, state director for Massachusetts—Mrs. Harvey C. Smith, as president of Cape Ann Society, vice Miss Grover, resigned; all of whom were confirmed.

The treasurer announced that she had received \$3.00 from the Dolly Madison Society for Continental Hall fund.

The national registrar was authorized to purchase a new directory of the Daughters of the American Revolution, for use in her office.

The national president named as the chairman of the printing committee Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Clark, owing to stress of other work, having resigned, Mrs. Benjamin being named as the other member of said committee.

Mrs. Clark, chairman of committee on flags, announced that she had purchased a fine flag for the National Junior Republic, and that it had been presented to the Republic in the name of the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution by our national president on the occasion of a fete held on the 20th of May, and the gift had been received with much enthusiasm.

Mrs. Clark, chairman of committee on prize essay, presented to the board a copy of the circular which the committee had issued to all society presidents, containing the rules for the competition on the prize essay on "Patriotism" and read the letters of acceptance from Professor Grosvenor and General Anderson as judges of the prize essay, Mr. Edwin Warfield, president general of the "Sons of the American Revolution" having accepted verbally, and it was moved and seconded that these reports be accepted with thanks. Carried.

Mrs. Benjamin moved that all postage used by the prize essay committee be paid out of the general fund. Seconded and carried.

The corresponding secretary announced that she had sent the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE for May to ten societies in Minnesota.

Mrs. Weed moved that Article XIII of the by-laws be amended to read as follows: Add after the clause "Shall be engraved on the back of each badge" the words "which shall be worn upon the left breast." Seconded and carried.

The recording secretary read a communication from Miss Baird-Huey, and in reply to this communication the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved. That the National Board of the Children of the American Revolution consider the matter referred to by Miss Baird-Huey in her communication of June 11, 1902, to have been closed with their communication to her of February 8, 1901.

Mrs. Hamlin moved that the national registrar be instructed to have the application papers bound according to her direction, and forward bills for the same to the treasurer for payment. Seconded and carried.

Mrs. Benjamin moved that the national registrar be authorized to employ clerical assistance during the summer months, or as long as such assistance be needed. Seconded and carried.

Mrs. Hamlin moved that the national registrar be authorized to return duplicate application blanks to the local societies during the summer. Seconded and carried.

There being no further business the board adjourned until the second Thursday in October.

Respectfully submitted,

CAROLINE GILBERT BENJAMIN,
Recording Secretary.

THE BEMIS HEIGHTS SOCIETY, Saratoga, New York.—Just before the last Christmas the society gave a play entitled "The Revolt of Santa Claus." An account of it may suggest to other societies something for the coming Christmas.

The residence of Dr. and Mrs. George F. Comstock was the scene of one of the prettiest social events of the Christmas season. The Bemis Heights Society, Children of the American Revolution, gave a little Christmas play entitled the "Revolt of Santa Claus," followed by several tableaux. The house was artistically decorated with holly, Christmas green and flags. At the end of the reception hall was a large table filled with fancy articles. Here Mrs. H. M. Levengston, Jr., presided, assisted by the sweetest of Conlonial dames in the quaintest costumes. They are known to the twentieth century as Marian Milliman, Dorcas Wakeley, Ruth Moriarta, Marguerite Menges, Rita Hayden and Ruth Knowlson. Master Tom Levengston was the cashier, and not a penny escaped his watchful eye.

The members of the senior branch of the society were dressed in the style of "ye olden tyme." They were the Misses Mary Hamilton, Edna Bosworth, Elsie Hodgman, Emily Penfield, Jessie Humphrey, Florence Fish, Stanly Searing, Natalie Colcord and Louise Waterbury.

The cast of characters follows: Santa Clause, Philip Kneil; Hodge Brownies, Clifford Lyman; Podge, Rowland Waterbury; Frisco Cowboy, Webster Colcord; John Bull, Dan Gunning; Rob Roy, Scotch, Harris Pierson; Fritz, German, Wilber Frasier; Ivan, Russia, Reynolds Finch; Ah Fun, China, Lois Durant; Dixie, Topsie, Grace Andrews; Spirit of Childhood, Elinor Day; Priscilla, Puritan, Gertrude Hodgman; Kathleen, Irish, Bessie Frasier; Clotilde, French, Helen Fonda; Maria, Italian, Margaret Kneil; Kainlani, Hawaiian, Leah Waterbury; Mutsu, Japanese, Alice Lyman.

After the play came the tableaux, the first being "The Nation" with the same characters as took part in the play. The second was the "Ladies of New York receiving General Washington." These were impersonated by Caryl Comstock as Washington and the young lady ushers. This was followed by "The Minuet," showing General Wash-

ton and Miss Mary Hamilton posing for the dance. Then came several pictures, the first "Reynold's Angel's Heads." The heads were the property of Marian Milliman, Dorothy Mayhew, Grace Hayden, Florence Wakeley and Elinor Day.

Then came George and Martha Washington. George was that stately young gentleman, Master D. Lohnas Ashton, and Martha, Miss Dorothy Ford Mayhew.

The next was a tableau, "Priscilla." Little Florence Wakeley was discovered sitting demurely by an old spinning wheel.

"Colonial Dames" was the next tableau. These were represented by the Misses Rita Hayden, Dorcas Wakeley, Florence Wakeley, Ruth Moriarta, Ruth Knowlson and Marguerite Menges, "Janice Meredith and Washington," was given by Marguerite Menges, and the last tableau "Good Night," showed little Dorothy Mayhew in a long night-gown and a tiny cap holding a candle. Both eyes were shut tight and she was yawning a very real yawn.

REPORT OF THE NATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT IN CHARGE OF LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS.

Madam President and Members of the National Convention of the Children of the American Revolution: During this, my first year of work in this office, there have been appointed by the state directors and confirmed by the National Board thirty-three local presidents—several to fill vacancies and others to organize new societies in their respective localities. The new appointments by states are as follows:

Connecticut, to fill vacancies, 3.

District of Columbia, to fill vacancy, 1.

Illinois, Miss Louise M. Taylor, who has organized the "Lieut. De-catur" society.

Iowa, one new president.

Kentucky, to fill vacancy, 1.

Maryland, to fill vacancy, 1.

Massachusetts, to fill vacancy, 1.

Michigan, one to fill a vacancy and Miss Charlotte Waite to organize at Kalamazoo.

Montana, Miss Ward to organize at Butte.

New Hampshire, to fill vacancy, 1.

New Jersey, Mrs. Abram Cooper to take the place of Mrs. McGregor who was appointed state director, and one to fill another vacancy.

New York, four vacancies were filled and three new presidents appointed, making twenty-five societies in this state and New York therefore becomes the banner state for this next year.

Nebraska, Mrs. Phillips appointed to organize at Lincoln.

Ohio, Miss Bird succeeds Mrs. Hobart, who became state director, vacancy at Dayton filled and Mrs. Murdock, of Urbana, re-appointed.

Pennsylvania, Mrs. Frederick Giger fills a vacancy and Mrs. David S. Stetson has been re-appointed.

Texas, Mrs. James Finch has organized the General Andrew Pickens Society, and Mrs. McFall and Mrs. La Grande have been made local presidents to organize at Austin and Tyler, respectively.

Virginia, two vacancies have been filled.

Washington, Mrs. Phelps appointed for Seattle.

This increase of course is encouraging to the new National officers and especially that much good work has been accomplished in the local societies during the year, the particulars of which I will leave for the state officers to inform you. But the work in all the states would be greatly increased if the local societies would keep in constant touch with their state director, which is done, I find in the states that have succeeded in their work during the year. Complaints have sometimes been sent to me that in some localities it is difficult to organize branches of our society as the members of the mother society take but little interest in the work. I had the honor to be one of the five who assisted in organizing the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Each clause of the constitution was most carefully drawn up, especially the *objects* of the society and the phrase to "foster true patriotism and love of country," we intended to be one of the main if not the principal object of this organization. And in what more profitable way can we as "Daughters" carry out the principles for which we are organized than to instill true patriotism into the hearts and minds of the children and youth of this country who are so soon to take our places?

Word is also sent that some parents are not in favor of their children joining this society as their many school duties prevent them attending its meetings. Can a parent who is at all patriotic herself say this? Is not a lesson once a month in patriotism and love of country and flag worth more, and will it not be of longer service to a youth in after life than all the daily grind in algebra or physics? Will not their lessons for which our society is founded do more or as much at least toward making a true American citizen as their lessons at school? It has seemed to me no nobler lesson can be taught them and I hope that members of the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution will soon do away with all these prejudices and allow their children to receive this instruction in the history of their country and flag that their children may be taught that love of country is first above all things and that they may feel reverently in their hearts the response of the oft-quoted toast of the valiant Decatur: "Our country! In her intercourse with foreign nations may she always be in the right; but our country, right or wrong."

Respectfully submitted,

Alice M. Clark,
Vice-President in Charge of Organization

REPORT OF THE STATE DIRECTOR OF VIRGINIA.

Madam President and Members of the National Convention of Children of the American Revolution: In February, 1901, I was appointed state director of Virginia by the retiring National president, Mrs. Daniel Lothrop. Virginia had been for some time without a state director and the work, in consequence, was in a very discouraging condition. Of its four societies: "The Archie Woods Society," of Charlottesville, Virginia, was the only one doing active work. "The Betsey Zane Society," of Lynchburg, the "Norfolk Society," and the "Patrick Henry," of Richmond, were without presidents and so had disbanded. Since my appointment as state director two new societies have been organized, one in Petersburg, and one in Alexandria.

Miss Clara Tuttle, president of the "Archie Woods Society," Charlottesville, Virginia, writes me of her great disappointment at being unable to attend this convention, she says: "I had hoped to go down to the convention proud of the report I could make, but sickness upset all my plans for this year." She is now in California with her father, who is ill. Last winter and spring the society was unable to hold many meetings on account of the smallpox at the University of Virginia, and the scarlet fever and whooping cough so prevalent in the town, but what meetings they had were very encouraging and Miss Tuttle thinks that much interest is being aroused among the children in the history of that historical section. The society is in the hands of a good president and that is all that is necessary to assure for it a bright future.

The "Bristol Parish Society" of Petersburg, the first of the new societies organized, sends a splendid report of its work. Mrs. Rosa Bland Hill, president, writes as follows: "The Bristol Parish Society was organized in the spring of 1901 by Mrs. E. W. Finch, regent of the Francis Bland Randolph Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and Mrs. Lillie Grigg was made president. After two or three meetings Mrs. Grigg found that she was unable to look after the interest of the society, and resigned, recommending Mrs. Rosa B. Hill, who was duly appointed and took charge of the society in October. The society then numbered thirty-seven, and seven have been received since, making a total of forty-four, when we had been in existence only eight months. We have regular monthly meetings at the home of the president, who greets with pleasure the little ones as they come trooping in, with faces all aglow with the importance of being a child of the American Revolution. The business of the meeting is taken up after roll-call, and then the little ones are entertained with items of interest from the early history of our country. The president and about one-third of the members of the Bristol Parish Society are descendants from Richard Bland, a prominent character in Revolutionary history."

The "Ann McCarty Ramsay Society," of Alexandria, Virginia, was organized in the spring of 1901, and held its first meeting

in June of that year. Mrs. Elizabeth Smoot Fuller is the president, and Miss Nannie Norton, Mrs. Francis Monroe and Miss Mary Ramsay, vice-presidents. The name was selected by the Mount Vernon Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Alexandria, Virginia, in honor of Ann McCarty Ramsay, a cousin of Gen. Washington's and said by Thomas Jefferson to have been one of the most patriotic women of her time. She raised large sums of money for the Continental cause—sending Gen. Washington at one time \$75,813. She was a resident of Alexandria, and her house is still standing. This society has seventeen members and holds monthly meetings at the homes of the president and vice-presidents. As this is my own town I have the honor of being present at these meetings, and can speak with authority of their interest. This society is working to add its little mite in aiding in the restoration of old Pohick Church, a work that has been started by the Mount Vernon Chapter of Alexandria, Virginia.

CAROLINE M. WISE,
State Director of Virginia.

REPORT OF THE STATE DIRECTOR OF MASSACHUSETTS.

ARLINGTON, MASS., February 10, 1902.

The Massachusetts state director Children of the American Revolution submits the following report for the year 1901:

While the number of societies throughout the state has not increased, there has been a creditable increase in members in the individual societies. More has been accomplished along the line of philanthropic, educational and patriotic work than ever, since the foundation of the organization. Six societies have given one hundred and twenty-five dollars to this work. One is sending a daily paper for one year to the News Boys' reading room. One has given a beautiful silk American flag, costing fifty dollars, to a Spanish War legion camp. Another has given twenty dollars to the President McKinley Memorial. At a fair held under the auspices of the United States Daughters of 1812 to raise money for the rehabilitation of the frigate *Constitution*, the Children of the American Revolution table realized twenty-five dollars. Meetings have been held every month from October to June inclusive, and I feel sure that the Children of the American Revolution in Massachusetts is alive, and is faithfully carrying out the principles upon which it was founded.

Respectfully submitted,

ESTELLA HATCH WESTON,
Massachusetts State Director.

REPORT OF THE STATE DIRECTOR FOR MICHIGAN.

Madam President and Members of the Annual Convention of the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution: This

society in Michigan is in much the same condition as last year. There are three fully established societies, the Paul Jones, of Detroit, numbering about sixty members, the Lexington Alarm, of Grand Rapids, of twenty, and the Gen. Arthur St. Clair, of sixteen, each society having applications for more members.

I have tried to establish several more societies but while unable as yet to do so I have hopes for the future and shall continue my efforts to this end.

Respectfully submitted,

NANCY M. SANBORN,
State Director.

NOTES.

We ask of those who send queries to the Genealogical Department to be patient. All queries are printed in the order of their receipt, but the demand upon the space is so great that it is impossible to print them at once. All will appear as soon as possible.

Miss Desha, one of the founders of the Daughters of the American Revolution, suggested that chapter regents put into operation the plan indicated in the following:

"At the stated meeting of the Chapter held
, a resolution was adopted that a box should be furnished each member with the request that one cent a day be deposited therein, for the Memorial Continental Hall fund. These boxes are to be opened on January 17th, the anniversary of Washington's wedding day, when it is desired that the sum of three dollars and sixty-five cents will be realized from each box. It is hoped all members of the chapter will concur in this plan.

Please signify your acceptance of a box on return postal card.

..... *Chapter Regent.*

The calendar plan was endorsed by the Continental Hall committee. The boxes can be obtained from G. E. McKnew and Co., 820 F Street, Washington, D. C., at the rate, in small lots, of \$13.50 per thousand.

IN MEMORIAM

MRS. HARRIET DOLLIVER, Lucy Knox Chapter, Gloucester, Massachusetts, died May 11, 1902. She was the wife of the city treasurer. Many outside the circle of Daughters mourn the loss of friend and helper.

MRS. EVA B. WILKERSON, Commodore Perry Chapter, Memphis, Tennessee, died June 28, 1902. She was a patriotic descendant of some of the most illustrious families of the state, including John Sevier, Tennessee's historic governor, and Col. R. P. Bouen, one of Mississippi's distinguished sons.

MRS. FRANCIS WYETH, charter member, Harrisburg Chapter, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, entered into rest September 18, 1902. She was the first regent of the chapter.

DR. JANE KIMMEL GARVER, regent Harrisburg Chapter, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, entered into rest Thursday, October 9, 1902. Appropriate resolutions of regret and respect were passed by the Pennsylvania State Conference assembled at Bellefonte, and by the Harrisburg Chapter, of which for several years Dr. Garver had been a beloved and honored member.

MRS. MARTHA McMULLEN, Lafayette Chapter, Atlantic County, New Jersey, died June 14, 1902.

MISS LUCY GRANT WHEELER, Phebe Greene Ward Chapter, Westerly, Rhode Island, died September, 1902. The chapter passed resolutions of regret and appreciation of her character and faithfulness to the work of the Daughters of the American Revolution. She was the oldest member of the chapter.

"Yet 'twill only be a sleep;
When, with songs and dewy light,
Morning blossoms out of night,
She will open her blue eyes
'Neath the palms of Paradise,
While we foolish ones shall weep."



OFFICIAL.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY

OF THE

Daughters of the American Revolution

Headquarters, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

National Board of Management
1902.

President General.

MRS. CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS,
Indianapolis, Ind., and 1800 Massachusetts Ave., Washington, D. C.

Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.

MRS. MIRANDA BARNEY TULLOCH,
121 B Street, S. E., Washington, D. C.

Vice-Presidents General.

(Term of office expires 1903.)

- | | |
|---|--|
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(Term of office expires 1904.)

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Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N. Y.
Mrs. J. V. Quarles, Wisconsin, 286 Juneau Ave., Milwaukee, Wis. **MISS ELIZABETH CHEW WILLIAMS**, Md.,
407 W. Lanvale Street, Baltimore, Md.

Chaplain General.

MRS. WILLIAM A. SMOOT, Virginia,
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 address, 1644 21st street.
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 Mrs. ROSA B. TODD, 603 Frederica Street, Owensboro.
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- Maryland**, Mrs. J. PEMBROKE THOM, 828 Park Avenue, Baltimore.
- Massachusetts**, Miss HELEN M. WINSLOW, 52 Atherton Street, Roxbury.
 Miss MARIE W. LAUGHTON, Copley Square, Boston.
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 Mrs. E. S. BRAYTON, 328 S. College Ave., Grand Rapids.
- Minnesota**, Mrs. FRANKLIN A. RISING, Winona.
 Mrs. WILLIAM LIGGETT, 2201 Scudder Ave., St. Anthony
 Park, St. Paul.
- Mississippi**, Miss ALICE Q. LOVELL, Natchez, P. O. Box 214.
 Mrs. MARY THOMPSON HOWE, Battle Hill, Jackson.
- Missouri**, Mrs. GEORGE H. SHIELDS, 4426 Westminster Place, St. Louis.
 Mrs. WALLACE DELAFIELD, 5028 Westminster Place, St. Louis.
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 Road, Washington, D. C.
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 Mrs. WILLIAM S. LITTLE, 188 Brunswick Street, Rochester.
 Mrs. CHARLES H. TERRY, 540 Washington Ave., Brooklyn.
- New Mexico**, Mrs. L. BRADFORD PRINCE, Santa Fe.
- North Carolina**, Miss MARY LOVE STRINGFIELD, Waynesville.
- North Dakota**, Mrs. SARAH B. LOUNSBERRY, Fargo.
- Ohio**, Mrs. JOHN A. MURPHY, care Franklin Bank, 3rd Street
 Cincinnati.
- Ohio**, Mrs. WILLIAM BROOKS MACCRACKIN, Lancaster.
- Oregon**, Mrs. MARY PHELPS MONTGOMERY, 351 Seventh Street, Port-
 land.
- Pennsylvania**, Miss SUSAN CARPENTER FRAZER, Lancaster.
 Mrs. ABNER HOOPES, West Chester.
- Rhode Island**, Mrs. CHARLES WARREN LIPPITT, 7 Young Orchard Avenue,
 Providence.
- South Carolina**, Mrs. EDWARD L. JOHNSON, 158 Cross Street, Central Falls.
 Mrs. H. W. RICHARDSON, Columbia.
- South Dakota**, Mrs. GEORGE W. NICHOLLS, Spartanburg.
- Tennessee**, Mrs. ANDREW J. KELLAR, Hot Springs.
- Texas**, Mrs. H. S. CHAMBERLAIN, 237 E. Terrace, Chattanooga.
 Mrs. J. M. HEAD, South Spruce Street, Nashville.
 Mrs. JOHN LANE HENRY, 513 Gaston Avenue, Dallas.
 Mrs. SEABROOK SNYDER, 1416 Franklin Avenue, Houston.

- Utah, Mrs. MARGARET ELIZABETH WALLACE, 525 East 4th South Street, Salt Lake City.
 Vermont, Mrs. JULIUS JACOB ESTRY, Brattleboro.
 Mrs. M. A. B. STRANAHAN, St. Albans.
 Virginia, Mrs. THOMAS B. LYONS, Charlottesville.
 Washington, Mrs. GEORGE W. BACON, 512 Tenth Ave. South, Seattle.
 West Virginia, Miss VALLEY VIRGINIA HENSHAW, Hedgesville.
 Wisconsin, Mrs. THOMAS H. BROWN, 182 14th Street, Milwaukee.
 Wyoming, Mrs. WILLIAM A. RICHARDS, 2455 18th St., Washington, D. C.
 Mrs. F. W. MONDELL, New Castle, Wyoming, and 1402 21st St., Washington, D. C.
-

HOW TO BECOME A MEMBER.

Any woman is eligible for membership in the NATIONAL SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, who is of the age of eighteen years, and is descended from a patriot man or woman who aided in establishing American Independence, *provided the applicant is acceptable to the Society*. Family tradition alone in regard to the services of an ancestor, unaccompanied by proof will not be considered.

All persons duly qualified, who have been regularly admitted by the National Board of Management, shall be members of the *National Society*, but for purposes of convenience, they may be organized into local Chapters (those belonging to the National Society alone being known as members-at-large).

Application Blanks and Constitutions will be furnished on request by the State Regent of the State in which you reside, or by the "Corresponding Secretary General" at headquarters, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Applications should be made out in *duplicate*, one of which is kept on file at National Headquarters and one returned to file with a Chapter should one be joined.

The application must be endorsed by *at least one member of the Society*. The application, when properly filled out, should be directed to "Registrars General, D. A. R., Room 52, 902 F Street, N. W., Washington, D. C."

The initiation fee is One Dollar; the annual dues are Two Dollars. The sum (Three Dollars) should be sent by check or money order *never by cash*, to "Treasurer General, D. A. R., Washington, D. C." No application will be considered until this fee is paid. If not accepted this amount will be returned.

At the April meeting of the National Board of Management, D. A. R., the following motion was unanimously passed:

"Resolved, That the following notice be inserted in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE: 'Chapters shall send to headquarters, D. A. R., 902 F Street, Washington, D. C., notice of deaths, resignations, marriages and all changes of addresses and list of officers.

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT, N. S. D. A. R.

WEDNESDAY, June 4, 1902.

A special meeting of the National Board of Management was held Wednesday, June 4th.

The meeting was opened at 10:15 a. m. by the President General, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks.

In the absence of the Chaplain General, the President General requested the members present to unite in the Lord's Prayer.

Roll call by the Recording Secretary General.

Members present: Mrs. Miranda Barney Tulloch, Vice-President General in charge of Organization of Chapters; Mrs. William Lindsay, Vice-President General, Kentucky; Mrs. Mathew T. Scott, Vice-President General, Illinois; Mrs. Mary A. Hepburn-Smith, Vice-President General, Connecticut; Mrs. Harriet Simpson, Vice-President General, Massachusetts; Mrs. James R. Mellon, Vice-President General, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Frank Wheaton and Mrs. George M. Sternberg, Vice-Presidents General, District of Columbia; Mrs. Henry E. Burnham, Vice-President General, New Hampshire; Mrs. Althea Randolph Bedle, Vice-President General, New Jersey; Mrs. D. D. Colton, Vice-President General, California; Mrs. Robert Stockwell Hatcher, Corresponding Secretary General; Mrs. Ruth M. Griswold Pealer, Registrar General; Mrs. Gertrude B. Darwin, Treasurer General; Miss Susan Rivière Hetzel, Historian General; Mrs. Green Clay Goodloe, Assistant Historian General; Miss Julia Ten Eyck McBlair, Librarian General, and of the State Regents: Mrs. Dennis Eagan, Florida; Mrs. Elizabeth Clarke Churchman, Delaware; Miss Susan Carpenter Frazer, Pennsylvania; Mrs. W. A. Richards, Wyoming; Mrs. Julius J. Estey, Vermont; Mrs. M. S. Lockwood, District of Columbia; State Vice-Regents: Mrs. Chas. H. Terry, New York; Mrs. Walter Harvey Weed, Montana, and Miss Emma Sydney Herbert, New Jersey.

The minutes of the May meeting were read and, upon motion, accepted.

It was announced that this meeting being called for the approval of the minutes and the admission of new members, the report of the Registrar General would be next in order.

The Registrar General reported 348 new applicants for acceptance to membership and the admission of 3 Real Daughters.

After the reading of the names of the applicants, it was moved and carried that the Recording Secretary General be instructed to cast the ballot for the new members.

The Recording Secretary General announced that in accordance with the instructions of the National Board of Management the ballot had been cast for the applicants presented in the report of the Registrar General and they were hereby declared duly elected members of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Upon motion the report was accepted.

At 11:15 a. m. it was moved and carried to adjourn, to meet at 2 p. m. for the special meeting called by the President General for that time.

Respectfully submitted,

ELEANOR S. WASHINGTON HOWARD.

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, June 4, 1902.

The special meeting of the National Board, fixed for 2 o'clock, was opened by the President General, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, at 2:30 p. m., who stated that the Treasurer General had a matter to present for the consideration of the Board. The Treasurer General thereupon stated that it was necessary for all the investments of the society to stand in the name of the society; also that the proposed Continental Hall site could not be purchased without selling some of the bonds, and that the United States treasury required a copy of the resolution of the Board of Management before permitting a treasurer to sell United States bonds.

Mrs. Sternberg therefore moved: "That the Treasurer General be authorized to present for re-issue in the name of the National Society any United States registered bonds now standing in the name of Mrs. Sarah Hilliard Hatch, Treasurer General, National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Seconded by Mrs. Lockwood. Motion carried.

The following was offered by Mrs. Sternberg: "For the purpose of carrying out the ordering of Congress, which directed the Treasurer General to draw upon the permanent fund for the purchase of a lot approved by the Continental Hall Committee, and whereas a site has been so approved, Resolved, that the Treasurer General, Mrs. Gertrude B. Darwin, be authorized to assign the \$6,000 5% United States registered bonds now standing in the name of this Society, and \$7,000 4% United States registered bonds, now standing in the name of Sarah Hilliard Hatch, Treasurer General of this Society, and to appoint the National Metropolitan Bank of this city as attorneys for the purpose."

Seconded by Mrs. Crosman. Motion carried.

Mrs. Howard moved: "That the President General appoint the Credential Committee for the 12th Continental Congress."

Seconded by Mrs. Hepburn-Smith. Motion carried.

The President General appointed the following as the Credential Committee for the 12th Continental Congress: Mrs. Tulloch, Chairman; Mrs. Eleanor S. W. Howard, Mrs. George M. Sternberg, Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, Miss Julia T. E. McBlair and Mrs. Gertrude B. Darwin.

The report of the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters was read, as follows:

Madam President and Ladies of the National Board of Management: Through their respective State Regents, the following Chapter Re-

gents are presented for confirmation: Mrs. Elizabeth S. Middleton, "John Marshall" Chapter, Louisville, Kentucky; Mrs. Clara Hollister Newcomer, Wanscom, Ohio; Mrs. Caroline Van D. Chenoweth, Worcester, Massachusetts; Mrs. Gertrude J. McCracken, Hamilton, Montana; Miss Louise B. Murphy, Bordentown, New Jersey (re-appointment).

Chapter Regents' commissions issued, 4; charter applications, 3; charters, 2, viz: "Ruth Heald Cragin," North Anson, Maine; "General Richard Montgomery," Gloversville, New York. Letters received, 72; letters written, including Card Catalogue correspondence, 139; new member cards, 377; ancestor's cards, 500. Corrections, 189; deaths, 22; resignations, 70—Total, 281.

Members admitted, May 21, 1902,	39,814
Members resigned, May 21, 1902,	2,182
Members deceased, May 21, 1902,	1,727
Members dropped, May 21, 1902,	764 Total, 4,673— 39,814 4,673

Actual membership, 35,141

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

MIRANDA BARNEY TULLOCH,

Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.

June 4th, 1902.

Upon motion the report was accepted.

Referring to certain details in the transaction concerning the sale of bonds by the Treasurer General, Mrs. Sternberg moved: "That the National Board of Management authorize the Recording Secretary General to use the Seal of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, in the necessary negotiations concerning the transfer of the bonds of the Society."

Seconded by Mrs. W. A. Richards. Motion carried.

Mrs. Eagan offered the following: "Whereas, At the meeting of October 2, 1901, a letter was read before this Board reflecting upon the action of one of our National officers and recorded in the minutes but not in the MAGAZINE; Resolved, That such letter be expunged from the records."

(Signed)

MRS. DENNIS EAGAN, *Florida State Regent*,
 FLORENCE GRAY ESTEY,
 HELENA HILL WEED,
 ELIZABETH CLARKE CHURCHMAN,
 RACHEL H. MELLON,
 MARY S. LOCKWOOD,
 MIRANDA BARNEY TULLOCH.

Motion carried.

Mrs. Sternberg presented the following report:

Madam President, Members of the National Board: At the last meeting of our Board a letter from a member of the Society of the Colonial Dames to a member of this Board, was read, in which she suggested that it would be a courteous thing for the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution to send a wreath to be placed on the monument in Arlington the day of the unveiling of the tablet by the Society of the Colonial Dames.

A motion was made and passed to that effect, and I was made the Chairman of the Committee on "Floral Tribute."

I have, therefore, the honor to report that the following letter was written and sent to Mrs. Charles Custis Harrison, Chairman of the Committee for the unveiling of the tablet:

MRS. CHARLES CUSTIS HARRISON,

Chairman of Committee on Arrangements for the Unveiling of
Tablet, &c.

MY DEAR MRS. HARRISON: At the last meeting of the Board of Management of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution a motion was passed to place a wreath on the monument erected by the Colonial Dames in Arlington to the memory of the soldiers and sailors who lost their lives in the Spanish-American war.

It is the desire of our Society, if agreeable to the Dames, to place this wreath on the monument the day of the unveiling of the tablet, the 21st of May. Will you kindly inform me whether this will be agreeable to your Society. If so, I, as Chairman of the Committee, will be pleased to deliver the wreath to any one you may designate to receive it, shortly in advance of your ceremonies.

(Signed)

M. L. STERNBERG,

Chairman of Committee on Floral Tribute.

I received to this letter the following reply:

(copy.)

MOUNT VERNON-ON-THE-POTOMAC,
FAIRFAX COUNTY, VIRGINIA.

MY DEAR MRS. STERNBERG: Your letter reached me here and I regret to say that the arrangements of the platform for the President surrounds the base of the monument in such a way that it makes it impossible for me, as Chairman, to accept your most generous offer. Will you convey to the Board of the National Society my most grateful thanks for their desire to honor the memory of our brave men by placing a wreath on the tablet erected by the Colonial Dames?

I am, most sincerely,

(Signed)

ELLEN WALN HARRISON,

Chairman of Dedication Ceremonies, American-Spanish War Memorial.

Thinking that some of the members of our Society may wish to know why the wreath was not placed according to the instructions received, I respectfully submit this report.

M. L. STERNBERG.

Report accepted.

Mrs. Howard offered the following: "I move that the communication from Miss Baird-Huey, dated October 3rd, 1901, attacking the honor of the State Regent of Pennsylvania, be expunged from the records."

Seconded by Mrs. Hepburn-Smith and Miss McBlair. Motion carried.

The Vice-President General from Illinois, Mrs. Scott, requested information in regard to the omission of Mrs. Coleman's amendment from the list of amendments issued, in accordance with the action of the Continental Congress.

Mrs. Hatcher, Chairman of the Committee appointed to prepare and send out the amendments, said: "This amendment of Mrs. Coleman's was inadvertently omitted. Mrs. Coleman called our attention to this omission. She wrote that it was not included in the list of amendments issued, and as I was a member of the committee to send out these amendments, I wrote and told her that in the package which was given to the committee by the Recording Secretary General there was no copy of her amendment, and she replied that it passed the Congress on such a day. By writing to the Harrisburg Publishing Company, where the proceedings of the Congress still are, we got back that amendment, which was pinned on to the proceedings. It was not in the custody of the Recording Secretary, where it should have been. When we got it back, it really made no sense, the way it read, because the opening clause was erased with pencil and a few words written in. Down in one corner was pinned a paper in a handwriting that nobody could vouch for, and I sent Mrs. Coleman an exact copy of that as it would appear in the MAGAZINE. She wrote back that inasmuch as she had sent this up at the Congress, she insisted that it be sent out. Now, the omission of this amendment from the printed amendments sent out, was not the fault of the Recording Secretary, nor was it the fault of the committee appointed to prepare and issue these amendments, nor the fault of Mrs. Coleman, because there it is. But, by some hook or crook, the stenographer had it (this means the Congressional stenographer, not our official stenographer).

Mrs. Buell had some trouble also, but she got her amendment and it was rectified before the ninety days had expired,—the time limit in sending out the amendments. The proceedings were here then, and we found the original amendment pinned on the minutes of the Congress, just as the other was,—that offered by Mrs. Coleman. Fortunately, Mrs. Buell's was discovered in time, but Mrs. Coleman's was not.

I have written her an explanatory note, to be printed in the amendments we are to send out, and would like your consideration of this note:

The following was then read:

"Copies of these amendments were not given to the Recording Secretary General at the 11th Continental Congress, but instead found their way to the Congressional Stenographer, and were included with the proceedings of the day. The mistake was not discovered until after the other Amendments had been printed and issued. Therefore, as the makers of the amendments and the Recording Secretary General are not responsible for the mistake, these Amendments are now issued."

It was unanimously decided that this note should accompany the amendments which were ordered sent out.

Mrs. Hatcher announced that the Diploma awarded to the National Society at the Paris Exposition of 1900 had been received.

The President General announced that there were members present who waited upon Madame Rochambeau, one of the ladies of the French commission who had visited this country to present on the part of France, a statue of Rochambeau to the United States Government, and requested that they would make some statements to the Board.

Mrs. Simpson said: "At the suggestion of our President General, I called on the Countess, in company with Miss Laughton, and we were very graciously received and had a most delightful call. We presented a bouquet of roses and on Sunday morning received a letter, in French, expressing appreciation of the gift. I received cards from the Count and Countess Rochambeau on their departure."

The President General extended thanks, on the part of the Board, for the courtesy shown the French visitors by the Massachusetts Daughters delegated for these ceremonies.

Mrs. Bedle said: "Madam President, I have no regular report. I regret very much I did not bring Mrs. Read's speech of presentation on the occasion of the demonstration by the New York Daughters. We all appreciated the honor conferred upon us by our President General in appointing Mrs. Sylvanus Read as Chairman in the absence of Mrs. Terry, who had just returned from California. Mrs. Read requested the ladies to meet her at the Langham, Fifth Avenue. We were all there at the appointed time and from there took carriages and went to the Waldorf-Astoria at 3 o'clock to meet the distinguished party. The proprietor offered us the use of a suite of rooms, and soon the Count Lafayette and others of the party entered and received us. Mrs. Mills, having previously made the acquaintance of the Count de Lafayette, rendered it more agreeable for us.

Mrs. Read gave her address most graciously, stating the fact that our President General had appointed a committee to meet them in New York, and she did this very heartily. She referred to the time when Rochambeau came over from France to our relief during the War of the Revolution when we most needed aid.

The Countess responded very beautifully, but regretted that perhaps her language was not very 'understandable,' as she spoke but little English. We presented large bouquets of American roses, that had been arranged for at the suggestion of our President General, tied with the French colors. The Count de Lafayette and the Countess Rochambeau highly appreciated this tribute. We felt very much complimented when at leaving they invited us to come and see them if we should visit France."

These reports were accepted with thanks.

Mrs. Bedle was requested to take the Chair.

The President General said: "Your President General felt that the Daughters of the American Revolution, as representing the descendants of those men who fought for the same cause, should call upon this French mission and extend to them the courtesies of the Daughters, and we thank these ladies most earnestly for all that they have done."

Mrs. Hatcher said: "Our President General very graciously offered a reception to the distinguished visitors. This invitation was sent, and the Ambassador and Madame Cambon were asked to receive with the President General, but Mrs. Leiter had already invited them for the same time; therefore they could not accept the invitation of our President General. The Countess Rochambeau said that our President General had really strewn her way with flowers ever since they reached our shores."

The President General resumed the Chair.

The report of the Chairman of the Committee on Finance was read and upon motion, accepted.

Mrs. Darwin brought to the attention of the Board the question of having a map published with the Smithsonian Report of the Society a question which had been previously submitted, but upon which no action had been taken.

After some discussion of the matter, Mrs. Weed moved: "That the Board authorize the payment of \$75 for the maps indicating the location of the Chapters, National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, for the Smithsonian Report."

Motion carried.

Mrs. Darwin explained the advantage of an index to the Report of the National Society to the Smithsonian Institution, and moved: "That the Chairman of the Committee on Smithsonian Report be allowed to employ an experienced person to index the Fourth Report of the National Society about to be published."

Seconded by Mrs. Churchman. Motion carried.

Mrs. Lockwood moved that two hundred copies of the Fourth Smithsonian Report be ordered printed. Seconded by Mrs. Richards.

Motion carried.

The following was offered by Mrs. Lindsay, Chairman of the Committee on Revolutionary Relics:

Madam President, I have to report the following relics: A piece of wood from a tree under which Rev. George Whitefield, the greatest preacher America has ever known, and one of the greatest orators the world has ever known, often proclaimed to the early colonists of Georgia, the love of God and the brotherhood of man. Presented by Mrs. S. B. C. Morgan, Vice-President General of Georgia. A cushion made and presented by Mrs. Susan S. Brigham, aged ninety-one years, a daughter of a Revolutionary soldier, and a member of Old Concord Chapter, of Concord, Massachusetts. Presented through Mrs. H. B. Osgood, Regent of Old Concord Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, March 12, 1902. This article has with it a slip on which Mrs. Brigham has given a record of her work for three years.

I wish the authority of the Board for using design, including Insignia, on the cover of a book to contain lists of relics and other business of Revolutionary Relics Committee.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) ELEANOR HOLMES LINDSAY, *Chairman*,
 FLORENCE GRAY ESTEY.

The relics were displayed and received with applause.

Mrs. Scott moved that these relics be received with a rising vote of thanks. All present arose.

Mrs. Lockwood moved: "That the Chairman of the Revolutionary Relics Committee be deputed to write letters to the donors of these Revolutionary relics, expressing the gratitude of the Board." Seconded by Mrs. Weed. Motion carried.

Upon motion, the report was accepted with thanks.

Mrs. Lockwood moved: "That the Chairman of the Committee on Compilation of the Statutes be authorized to employ a typewriter for the preparation of the index." Seconded by Mrs. Howard. Motion carried.

Miss McBlair announced that the President General had presented to the Library of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, a copy of the Declaration of Independence and also the history of the Flag, handsomely framed.

It was moved and carried that this gift be received with a rising vote of thanks. Seconded by Mrs. Howard. Motion carried.

All present arose.

Mrs. Eagan moved: "That a committee of five be appointed from this Board, not active officers, to grant the request of Miss Baird-Huey for an investigation."

Amended by Miss Frazer, that they be "unprejudiced women."

The following was then offered: "I move that a committee of five be appointed from this Board, not active officers, to grant the request of Miss Baird-Huey for an investigation, who shall make oath or affirmation that they are unprejudiced and will judge impartially." Seconded by Mrs. Churchman.

President General: "Have you thoroughly discussed this?"
The question was called.

Mrs. Howard said: "I protest against this, because I consider we have no right to do this. I must be recorded as protesting because this is an illegal thing."

A rising vote was taken, which resulted in seventeen voting in the affirmative, two in the negative.

The President General: "The motion having been carried, the Chair will now appoint the committee. Mrs. Terry, Mrs. Bedle, Mrs. Weed, Miss Herbert, Mrs. Richards."

Miss Herbert asked to be excused from serving, and Mrs. Colton was appointed to the committee.

Miss Frazer requested that all papers and everything pertaining to this investigation be sent to the State Regent of Pennsylvania, saying that the State Regent will be present at the conferences and if possible that the investigation be made in Philadelphia, as Miss Huey wrote the State Regent her witness could not go to Washington.

A letter from Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey, addressed to the President General relative to the purchase by the National Society of some historic property, was read to the Board.

It was moved and carried that this be laid on the table.

The following invitations to the National Board were read: From Mrs. Alfred G. Saeger, Allentown, Pennsylvania, inviting the Board to be present on June 26th to the unveiling of the tablet by the Liberty Bell Chapter, and from Mrs. D. D. Mitchell, inviting the Board to attend the Pennsylvania State conferences on October 8th, 9th and 10th, at Bellefonte, Pennsylvania.

These invitations were received with thanks by the Board.

Report of the Treasurer General was read and upon motion accepted with thanks.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER GENERAL.

April 30—May 31, 1902.

CURRENT FUND.

Balance on hand at last report,	\$18,084 93
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RECEIPTS.

Annual dues (\$1,562, less \$67 refunded),	\$1,495 00
Initiation fees (\$332, less \$7 refunded),	325 00
Blanks,	30
Directory sales,	4 00
Telephone Account—Receipts,	\$5 65
Less rent,	4 95

Profit on telephone for the month,.....	70
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Smithsonian Report account—

Receipts from sales,	\$11 90
Less expense of names for map,	2 00
	<hr/>
Profit for the month,	9 90

Magazine account, receipts from sales,.... \$270 00

Expenses—

2,000 blanks and 1,000 circulars, \$8 50	
Auditing accounts, Feb.-April, .. 10 00	
Making 7 plates, 10 50	
Genealogical Department, 25 00	
Postage for Editor, 5 00	
Business Manager's salary, 75 00	
Editor's salary, 83 35	
	<hr/>

Total Magazine expenses for month, 217 35

Net profits of Magazine for the month, 52 65

Total receipts of Current Fund for the month, 1,887 55

Total, \$19,972 48

EXPENDITURES.

Office of President General.

Clerical service,	\$30 00
Typewriter supplies,	2 00
Account book and office supplies,	1 40
	<hr/>
	\$33 40

Office of Recording Secretary General.

Clerical service, stenographer,	\$100 00
Postage,	4 50
Stationery,	10 60
Office supplies,	2 85
	<hr/>
	117 95

Office of Corresponding Secretary General.

Clerical service,	\$10 00
1,000 lists of officers,	12 50
10,000 application blanks,	83 65
Postage on constitutions,	3 33
Postage on application blanks,	10 00
	<hr/>
	119 48

*Office of Vice-President General in Charge of Organization
of Chapters.*

Clerical service (2 clerks),	\$90 00
Postage,	3 35
Stationery,	5 25
Card roll for typewriter,	1 50
Office supplies,	3 40
	103 50

Office of Registrar General.

Clerical service (3 clerks),	170 00
Postage,	2 05
Stationery,	11 90
200 Recognition Pin permits,	3 00
Binding 2 volumes records,	6 00
Messenger and office supplies,	2 10
	195 05

Office of Treasurer General.

Clerical service (3 clerks and 4 days extra clerk),	\$179 00
Moving partition and repairs to file cases,	14 75
Re-shelving safe,	13 25
Two large receipt books,	9 50
Auditing accounts, Feb.-April,	30 00
Revolving chair,	4 50
Office supplies,	86
	251 86

Office of Historian General.

Stationery,	\$3 52
Lineage Book compiling,	\$80 00
Clerical service,	50 00
Postage, expressage and office supplies,	10 68
Total expense of Lineage Book for month,	\$140 68
Less receipts from sales,	15 10
Net expense of Lineage Book for the month,	125 58
	129 10

Office of Librarian General.

Clerical service (indexer),	\$60 00
Book case sections,	31 00
Tin box,	85
First payment on Ford's Life of Washington,	3 00
	94 85

OFFICIAL.

129

General Office Expenses.

Cleaning office,	\$11 00
Office supplies, ink, pens, blotters, paper, pencils, etc.,	11 26
Putting up awnings,	3 00
Stationery,	12 36
Postage,	1 00
Curator's salary,	85 00
	123 62

Certificate Account.

2,000 certificates,	\$130 00
Engrossing 520 certificates,	52 00
Expressage on certificates,	1 68
Total expense of certificates for the month,	\$183 68
Less receipts from renewed certificates,	1 00
	182 68

Eleventh Continental Congress.

Three new State banners and repairs to old ones,	\$7 50
Spoons for 32 pages,	48 00
Die for programs,	6 00
	61 50

Twelfth Continental Congress.

Postage on amendments to constitution,	\$11 33
	11 33

Spoons for Real Daughters.

Mrs. Susannah Chadwick, <i>Tidioute Chapter, Pennsylvania</i> ;	
Mrs. Augusta Bellinger Cheney, <i>Oglethorpe Chapter, Georgia</i> ;	
Mrs. Nancy Macomber Hawkins, <i>Harrisburg Chapter, Pennsylvania</i> ;	
Mrs. Anne Heckler, <i>Phoebe Bayard Chapter, Pennsylvania</i> ;	
Mrs. Elizabeth E. Kimbell, <i>Kate Barry Chapter, North Carolina</i> ;	
Mrs. Lydia Ransom Kridler, <i>Rochelle Chapter, Illinois</i> ;	
Mrs. Hannah Dowd Vanderford, Zaleski, Ohio	\$16 80
	16 80

Stationery for State Regents.

Alabama,	\$2 50
Arizona,	1 42
Connecticut,	2 84

Florida,	7 10
Georgia,	2 84
Illinois,	2 84
Kansas,	2 84
Kentucky,	1 42
Maryland,	7 1
Massachusetts,	2 84
Minnesota,	2 70
Missouri,	1 42
Nebraska,	1 80
New Jersey,	4 05
New York,	2 84
Washington,	1 42
West Virginia,	1 42
	43 00
8,000 stamped envelopes,	172 80
Postage for State Regent of Delaware,	3 50
Rent for May,	181 50
Ribbon, purchased for sale (\$454, less \$7.82 received),	46 18
Rosette badges, purchased for sale (\$40, less \$12.90 received),	27 10
	27 10

Total expenditures of current fund for the month, .. \$1,915 20
 Balance on hand—

In Metropolitan Bank,	\$514 70
In Washington Loan and Trust Co.,	17,542 58
	\$18,057 28

FORT CRAILY FUND.

As previously reported, \$49 01 \$49 01

PERMANENT FUND.

Cash on hand in bank at last report,	\$37,286 56
Less first payments on Continental Hall site,	800 00
	\$36,486 56

RECEIPTS.

Charter Fees.

General Clark Chapter, Kentucky,	5 00
Jean Espey Chapter, Iowa,	5 00

Life Memberships.

Mrs. Adelaide Fairbanks Allen, Indiana,	\$25 00
Mrs. Ella Barbour, <i>Louisa St. Clair Chapter</i> , Michigan,	12 50

Mrs. Imogene F. Buchanan, <i>Chicago Chapter,</i> Illinois,	12 50
Mrs. Martin Mead Crissman, <i>Du Bois Chapter,</i> Pennsylvania,	12 50
Mrs. Laura Wentworth Fowler, <i>Old South Chapter,</i> Massachusetts,	12 50
Mrs. Emily S. Herron, <i>Pittsburg Chapter,</i> Pennsylvania,	12 50
Mrs. Clementine C. S. Hess, <i>Tuscarora Chapter,</i> New York,	12 50
Mrs. Rosa E. Gilbert Kehler, <i>Chicago Chapter,</i> Illinois,	12 50
Mrs. Caroline A. Liscom, <i>Washington Heights Chapter,</i> New York,	12 50
Mrs. Lucy R. Pinchard, <i>Joseph Habersham Chapter,</i> Georgia,	12 50
Mrs. M. D. Swain, <i>St. Paul Chapter,</i> Minnesota, Miss Maud Swain, <i>St. Paul Chapter,</i> Minnesota,	12 50 12 50

Continental Hall Contributions.

A friend,	25
Essex Chapter, <i>New Jersey,</i>	10 00
John Marshall Chapter, <i>Kentucky,</i>	10 80
Mary Washington Chapter, <i>District of Columbia,</i> Nathaniel Massie Chapter, <i>Ohio,</i>	50
Willard's Mountain Chapter, <i>New York,</i>	25 00
Mrs. Chas. W. Fairbanks, of Caroline Scott Har- rison Chapter, <i>Indiana,</i>	50 00
Royalty on Recognition Pins,	102 50
	24 30

Total increase of the fund for the month, \$395 85

Total cash in bank, permanent fund, May 31, 1902, .. \$36,882 41

Permanent Investments.

U. S. Registered 2% bonds, face value,	\$22,000 00
" " 3% " " "	11,000 00
" " 4% " " "	29,000 00
" " 5% " " "	6,000 00

Total permanent investment May 31, 1902, \$68,000 00

Permanent Assets.

Cash in bank, as above,	\$36,882 41
Bonds of permanent investment, as above,	68,000 00
Total permanent assets, May 31, 1902,	\$104,882 41

Respectfully submitted,

GERTRUDE B. DARWIN,
Treasurer General.

Report accepted.

Mrs. Hepburn-Smith announced that on the 11th of June the Chapters in Connecticut would give their contributions to the Continental Memorial Hall; the State Regent, Mrs. Kinney, had been working very diligently to make a success of this matter, and it had been decided to give in the contributions at the annual State meeting. An invitation was extended to the National Board to be present on this occasion.

There being no further business before the house, it was moved and carried, at 5 p. m., to adjourn.

Respectfully submitted,

ELEANOR S. WASHINGTON HOWARD.

